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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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17 January 1985

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ANGOLA

USSR, BRAZIL FINANCE NEW DAM

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 84 p 10

[Text] After 3 and 1/2 years of negotiations, the Angolan government signed a contract in Luanda to build one of the largest dams in Africa, with Brazilian and Soviet financing.

The Kapanda dam on the Kwanza River in Malanje Province will cost \$900 million, and is already regarded as one of the largest hydroelectric and irrigation projects on the African continent, after Egypt's Aswan dam built 20 years ago.

Construction of the dam will be financed by Brazil and the Soviet Union. At least two-thirds of its cost, \$650 million, will be covered by sales of oil to Brazil. The dam will have the capacity to generate 520 megawatts.

The tripartite agreement allows Brazil to export \$400 million in goods and services, \$280 million of which will be financed by the Central Bank's Foreign Trade Department.

In return, Angola will export to Brazil oil valued at \$650 million.

Finally, the Soviet Union will contribute drawings and equipment financed by it.

The first generator on the Kapanda dam is scheduled to begin operating in September 1989, and the project is expected to be completed by 1992.

Meanwhile, plans for the Brazilian Coffee Institute to help revive Angola's coffee plantations will be discussed at the third meeting of the joint Angolan-Brazilian commission, to begin today in Brasilia.

The coordinator of the Brazilian delegation, Jose Augusto Lindgren Alves, disclosed that the commission will be divided into three subcommittees, the first for economic, financial and commercial cooperation, the second for technical cooperation and the third for cultural and sports exchanges.

The first subcommittee will discuss use of the \$250 million line of credit (about 42 million contos) granted by Brazil, the contracts already signed in the field of telecommunications, and the revival of Angola's coffee plantations, whose production has dropped since independence.

The second subcommittee will examine Brazilian participation in developing Angola's food industry, and is expected to make plans to train technicians in Brazil, while the third will discuss cooperation in the areas of television, film and sports.

9805

CSO: 3442/102

SAVIMBI REITERATES DEMAND TO BE INCLUDED IN TALKS

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 23 Nov 84 p 42

[Press conference in Jamba]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, leader of the guerrilla movement operating out of southern Angola, is demanding to be included in the latest round of talks sponsored by the United States in this region of inter-related conflicts.

He said at a press conference at his jungle encampment that if he remains excluded, he will step up the civil war that has been raging in his country for 9 years, and send 7,000 soldiers who have just finished their training to attack Luanda, the capital, 1,300 kilometers north of Jamba.

"If we do not participate in the negotiations," he said, "things are going to get difficult."

"I don't want to rock the boat; I want to be included on it," he added.

Although Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), has given the same warnings in the past, his remarks seem to reflect a growing alarm among him and his followers that they may one day be abandoned by their allies in their effort to obtain peace in Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops stationed in Angola. According to reports received by Reuters news agency, on the basis of information released by the official Angolan news agency, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that Angola and the United States would be discussing a global peace agreement for southern Africa.

He stressed, however, that any agreement on the withdrawal of about 30,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola would depend on securing Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. No reference was made to Jonas Savimbi's demand to participate in the talks on Namibian independence and the Cuban withdrawal.

"Ready to Attack Luanda"

Savimbi said that his 7,000 soldiers would finish their training on 20 December 1984, and would then be "ready to attack Luanda in force."

In the latest briefings for smaller groups of correspondents transported from South Africa to what Savimbi calls his provisional capital of Jamba, he appeared to change his warning. In speaking of his soldiers, he said that the "target is none other than Luanda."

The concerns of the rebel leader are based on the United States' initiative to promote an agreement between South Africa and Angola, which would lead to Namibia's independence and the simultaneous withdrawal of about 30,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola to protect the Marxist government against Savimbi's forces.

South Africa is one of the countries supporting the rebels, and independence for Namibia, through which nearly all this support is channeled, would make it impossible to use the main supply routes to bring in fuel, ammunition and other products regarded as essential to Savimbi's war effort.

Making a distinction between the White House and the State Department, Jonas Savimbi warmly congratulated President Reagan on his re-election and at the same time sharply criticized the State Department, asking it to clarify its position on the Cuban presence in Angola.

Alternative Strategies

You will recall that several days ago, Chester Crocker, under-secretary of state for African affairs, returned to Washington after a visit to the city of Cabo and Cape Verde, where he met with high South African officials. Crocker transmitted to the South Africans an Angolan proposal to reduce the number of Cuban troops in the south and transfer them to the north of the country, if South Africa would agree to implement a United Nations plan for Namibia's independence.

An American participant in the discussions said that the protracted talks could be "the beginning of a final match," but stressed that difficult negotiations lie ahead. Angola refused earlier to accept American and South African demands for a link between an end to guerrilla fighting in Namibia and Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Savimbi confirmed that concerns on the part of UNITA leaders over the future of their movement were behind a recent special congress convened to discuss alternative strategies, in the event allies such as the United States and South Africa were to reach some agreement with the Luanda government.

He said that the fighting waged by his organization against the MPLA, currently in power in Angola, was the main reason why Jose Eduardo dos Santos agreed to negotiate on the Cuban presence.

"We want the negotiators to realize why the MPLA has become more conciliatory," he said.

In a statement read out at the end of the conference, attended by 1,700 well-outfitted and equipped soldiers and several thousand civilians, Savimbi said: "Although we have the support of the United States and the Republic of South Africa, UNITA is not prepared to agree to an exchange for a fictitious withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola. UNITA must be a party to any negotiations aimed at determining the future of Namibia and a corresponding withdrawal of Cubans from our country."

Military Victories

UNITA meanwhile has just circulated a "special communique" in Lisbon reporting that the movement's recent congress, which began on the first of this month, was attended by political and military delegates from the Northern Front, Luanda, Uije, Zaire and Kwanza-Norte, and the Eastern Front and Luanda, Oeste Cunene and Huila, and by representatives from the movement's central organizations and from FALA (the armed branch of UNITA), as well as a delegation from its foreign office.

In the face of the advance of rebel forces throughout the northern part of the country, and "especially towards the city of Luanda, the ultimate target of our fight against the Cubans, UNITA's Central Committee convened a special congress to examine the progress of the political and military struggle in Luanda and all its implications, and to outline a political and military strategy for the entire country for 1985."

Given the ambiguous positions of the powers involved in the negotiations for the possible independence of Namibia, in exchange for the withdrawal of the Cubans, the communique went on to say that the special congress reaffirmed that "the MPLA regime cannot show any flexibility with regard to the withdrawal of the Cubans without first starting negotiations with UNITA to put an end to the civil war," and that "the problem of Namibia's independence cannot be resolved unless UNITA participates in a global solution to the current conflict in southern Africa."

In a second communique, Jonas Savimbi's movement reviewed military action undertaken by his troops between 24 and 30 October 1984, in the provinces of Luanda, Uige, Zaire, Lunda, Malange, Kwanza-Sul, Bie, Moxico and Huambo.

According to the communique, during this period "the enemy suffered 17 confirmed losses, including two Cubans, 21 vehicles were destroyed, and 117 different weapons were captured. The rebel forces suffered nine losses, 23 wounded and two missing.

Luanda and Pretoria Meet Again

During a meeting of the Joint Control Commission involving military officers and diplomats from Luanda and Pretoria, held this week in Angola close to its border with Namibia, it was decided that South Africa and Angola should meet immediately at ministerial level to set a date for completion of the South African military withdrawal from Angolan territory.

The Joint Commission was set up recently in Lusaca, during South African negotiations with Angola, and it is made up of an equal number of military officers and diplomats from both countries, with the mandate of ensuring the withdrawal of South African troops and guaranteeing that Angolan territory will no longer be used for attacks by SWAPO, the Namibian movement opposing Pretoria's administration, against the South African forces occupying Namibia.

Sources close to Angolan government circles report that the meeting should be held in a neighboring African country or even in Angola itself. However, they were reserved when asked about the possibility of finding a formula which would meet the interests of both parties, although the idea has been greeted favorably by the Reagan administration, which has not spared any efforts to ensure a climate of peace in that part of the African continent.

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CSO: 3442/102

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--LISBON--Angola is currently producing 200 000 barrels of crude oil daily, more than a 30 percent increase on its 1983 average, the official news agency Angop revealed yesterday. Total earnings from an expected production of 73 000 000 barrels this year would reach R3,5-billion. Details of Angola's oil production emerged from a Press conference in Luanda given by executives of the state fuel monopoly Sonangol, Angop said. The agency said Angola's oil reserves were in excess of one billion barrels, a 2,5 increase over the past five years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 84 p 11]

CSO: 3400/356

BRIEFS

ARAB BANK LOAN--The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, ABEDA is to lend Botswana approximately 14 million pula to tarmac the Serowe-Orapa road. According to a press release from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, the loan was negotiated between representatives of the ABEDA and Botswana in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum this week. Botswana was represented by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Mr (Ephraim) Legwaila, who also briefed the ABEDA president, Dr Chedly Ayari, on the status of Botswana's economy and discussed future cooperation between Botswana and the ABEDA. The ABEDA will give Botswana more than 30 million pula in connection with the same project. Construction of the 214 km Serowe-Orapa road is expected to commence next year and to be completed by 1988. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 22 Dec 84 MB]

CSO: 3400/369

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT SEMINAR REPORTED

Commentary on Seminar

Damascus AL-THAWRAH AL-IRITRIYAH in Arabic Apr-June 84 p 4-5

[Text] A short time ago the extensive seminar for the cadre of the organization concluded its activities successfully, and it need not be necessary to indicate that it was held after a period of time which was not short and which our leading organization witnessed developments characterized as having considerable importance and a great many different proceeding which made both a negative and a positive impression. The organization's cadre showed great enthusiasm for the fact that this represents the framework for the cadre's getting together, establishing things bit by bit so that it becomes a tradition in organization and a means for struggle, deepening the awareness of collective responsibility, and molding a common view regarding the nature and dimensions of the tasks and the problems raised.

The seminar examined the achievements realized in the phase subsequent to the third national conference, especially in the scope of building the Eritrean Liberation Army, strengthening its steadfastness, bringing the organization up to full strength, and activating the machinery and institutions of the organization so as to make them able to give the most efficient, sustained, and increased efforts to build up the Eritrean Liberation Front.

The participants in the seminar clearly concentrated on building the Eritrean Liberation Army. They discussed all facets connected with its structure from numerous standpoints: its training, modernizing its armament, augmenting its equipment, raising its political consciousness and, of necessity, qualifying the operational cadre politically and militarily. Also the seminar indicated that the last phase is not completely wrapped up, or in other words, a series of events and developments was not concluded. But a useful experience requires us to analyze and assess it, and to benefit from it by eliminating its negatives and strengthening its positives. The seminar also affirmed the importance of exercising a basic, sound choice, which is "self-reliance." We are led to make this motto a daily reality in our combat life in all situations. This is in order to change this motto from a state in which it is repeated and its importance is stated into actual, tangible implementation.

The seminar reached the point of confirming the steadfastness and sincere devotion of the ELF fighters, since the determination of these fighters and the people of our leading organization to overcome the fabricated obstacles and problems created by the hostile forces to hinder the progress of the ELF was revealed. They appraised what had been accomplished toward setting up the Eritrean Liberation Army and regaining its role and its well-known combat initiatives in the Eritrean theater. And they stressed that building it up is a responsibility shared among all the Front's fighters.

It was necessary that mass action also be among the basic issues that was met with great interest by the cadres of the organization flocking to the seminar from the military fronts and the organization's organs and institutions at home and abroad. This is that the ELF is a people's organization in both origin and practice, and this continuing genuine popular nature is the secret of its strength and ability to overcome the difficulties and conspiracies that have been and still are blocking its way. This is the reason for its achieving great revolutionary victories at all levels.

Hence the seminar learned that the basic tactical and organization efforts among the circles of the rank and file is a most important thing. It takes on a serious character, and activity in this connection comes with self-sacrifice and self-denial, and is guided by organized tactical plans, implementing the broad framework of the masses, ensuring the multiplying of their political role and their material support, and making them alert to the protection of their leading organization, and the gains it has made. It furnishes them with great opportunities and responsibilities for taking part in the decisions and actions being taken. And indeed it has been affirmed many times that it is the responsibility of the fighters in any situation to enlighten the people, to organize them, and to live with them in order to make the utmost progress in giving, generosity, and sacrifice, especially in this building phase, which by nature is not without some difficulties, including the fabrication of opposing, irresponsible forces and the inherent shortcomings found here and there.

Final Communique on Recommendations

Damascus AL-THAWRAH AL-IRITRIYAH in Arabic Apr-June 84 pp 14, 15

[Text] The revolutionary council of the Eritrean Liberation Front held its third series of meetings from 25 to 27 May 1984. It discussed the recommendations put forth by the extensive cadre seminar, which established the instructions that are to guide the council in the course of its activity.

The council also discussed the problem of national unity and clarified the importance of our adhering to the unity agreement incorporating the three revolutionary groups. It confirmed the necessity of complete unity and of directing all the huge powers of the people toward fighting the occupying Ethiopian enemy.

The seminar also called for all the fighters who have lagged behind on the path to join their guiding organization, the ELF in order to support it with their various contributions and to continue in the Front's distinguished march toward freedom.

The revolutionary council of the ELF held its third session on its scheduled date, entrenching the organizational customs which have begun to characterize our organizational experience following the awakening of 25 March, which came to put matters on their right path.

The holding of the third session came after the success of the activities of the expanded seminar for the cadre of the organization, which was held under the slogan "Let us push to build the ELF and safeguard the march of our revolution." The revolutionary council weighed the recommendations from the seminar as well as the reports submitted by the executive committee concerning the past.

Oh sons of our struggling nation, Oh brave fighters, the revolutionary council has assessed the accomplishments you achieved during the previous period, the most outstanding of which was the rebuilding of the units of the heroic liberation army in a fashion that has enabled us to resist the campaigns of the Ethiopian regime and put a definite stop to all the plots that are being hatched against our organization to damage it.

Oh people of our nation, the revolutionary council discussed, in detail, the reports submitted, made a number of resolutions, and drew up plans for the next phase in such a way as to promote the battle march of our organization and strengthen our capabilities at all levels. The revolutionary council appreciates the delicateness and gravity of this stage and appeals to all members of the organization to offer the utmost in contributions and sacrifice, to make the motto of this phase be "Self-building with self-reliance" and to dedicate themselves to carrying out this motto in daily life.

Oh sons of our proud nation and our brave fighters, the revolutionary council has paused long over the problem of the unity of the revolutionary groups, and this matter has won great attention, since unity represents an important revolutionary tool in achieving victory over the Ethiopian enemy. Therefore the revolutionary council confirmed the necessity of adhering to the unity agreement merging the three groups and of persistent earnest efforts to achieve this. Since unity cannot be realized except by meeting the desires of all the parties, the revolutionary council is calling upon the parties to work seriously to make the agreement as an operative objective.

Oh brave people, Oh heroic fighters, the revolutionary council sends respectful greetings to the fighters of the brave liberation army, who have served as a most wonderful example of sacrifice and bravery in front of the Ethiopian enemy, which is always, throughout the long years of the struggle, trying to harm the qualities and accomplishments of our people. The council also praises our people's organizations, which have extended strong support to the brave liberation army in safeguarding the victorious march of the revolution.

Oh fighters, the next stage must be characterized by serious, persistent work to build our organization and strengthen the steadfastness of our brave army, which accomplishes its combat missions in all situations.

Finally, the revolutionary council reelected the executive committee.

Oh people of our nation, the revolutionary council affirms the necessity of all fighters participating in fulfilling the missions of the next phase, and calls on all the fighters who have failed to continue their struggle in the ELF to become aware of their responsibilities and return to their places in the ranks of the ELF in such a way as to affirm its leadership role in the national struggle in order to fulfill the yearnings and hopes of our brave people, who have pinned their hopes on our vanguard organization to strengthen and protect their gains and realize their goals of freedom and national independence.

Long live the ELF

Long live the brave Eritrean Liberation Army

Long may the Eritrean revolution be unified and strong

Glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs

The field, 27 May 1984

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CSO: 3404/1

BRIEFS

JAPANESE EQUIPMENT DONATION--A ceremony was held today in Conakry during which some irrigation equipment donated by the Japanese Government was handed over to the Guinean Government. The ceremony was presided over by Foreign Minister Facine Toure. Speaking on the occasion, the Japanese charge d'affaires in Guinea mentioned the excellent relations existing between our two peoples and governments and said that the equipment consisted of 25 mobile motor pumps and accessories to be used by the agricultural development centers. For his part, the foreign minister thanked and congratulated the Japanese Government for the gift. [Summary] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 13 Dec 84 AB]

CSO: 3419/213

USSR VETERANS' COMMITTEE DONATES VEHICLES

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] The Combattants for the Freedom of the Fatherland received a donation of three vehicles, including an ambulance, and ten sewing machines from the Soviet Veterans' Committee at a ceremony held last Thursday afternoon.

The gift was presented at one of the customs warehouses by General Ivan Katychkin, vice-president of the Soviet Veterans Committee, to comrade Joaquim Furtado, state secretary of the Combattants for the Freedom of the Fatherland. Also attending the ceremony were comrade Jose Marques Vieira (Tchutcho), chief of the Operations Department of the General Staff of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] and Lev Krilov, USSR ambassador to Bissau.

During the ceremony, comrade Joaquim Furtado expressed appreciation for the gift, which he regarded as a token of the good relations between the two veterans' organizations and something that would further strengthen the close ties of friendship which have existed since the time of our glorious armed struggle for national liberation.

General Ivan Katychkin in turn recalled the difficult circumstances in which Guinean independence was won, under the enlightened leadership of our great party, the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], "which is now building a new society, free from all types of exploitation."

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CSO: 3442/104

FISHING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PORTUGUESE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] A fishing agreement between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau was signed in Lisbon last 19 November by the state fishing secretaries of the two countries, Fria dos Santos and Luis Sanca, respectively.

Under the agreement, fellowships will be granted to Guinean students to attend a professional fishing school, in addition to scientific cooperation.

In this connection, Luis Sanca said that Portugal was giving Guinea-Bissau 12 fellowships for the 1984-85 school year to train higher-level and intermediate personnel.

Faria dos Santos referred to Portugal's financial contribution to the construction of the future building for the State Fishing Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau, which is scheduled to begin on 15 January 1985 and is budgeted at about 40,000 contos.

At the invitation of Luis Sanca, Faria dos Santos will be coming to Guinea-Bissau in August 1985 for the inauguration of the building.

During his stay in Portugal, the state fishing secretary of Guinea-Bissau visited the small fishing port of Sesimbra and the industrial fishing port of Lisbon, and several shipyards where units to be sent to Guinea-Bissau under cooperative arrangements are to be built.

Luis Sanca left the same day for Brussels, where he will establish contacts with his Belgian counterpart and hold talks with the director-general of fishing for the European Economic Community.

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CSO: 3442/104

VEGETABLE OIL FROM FINLAND

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Guinea-Bissau recently received a gift of 105 tons of vegetable oil from the Finnish government, to go particularly to children.

Distribution of the oil, which arrived in the country last October, began on the 16th of this month, under the auspices of the Bureau of the World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in coordination with the State Secretariat for International Cooperation (Food Aid Section), to students in the Basic Elementary School System (EBE) of the Autonomous Sector of Bissau (SAB), estimated to include 11,000 children.

The Secretariat for International Cooperation, the WFP, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MECD), which was asked to help in distributing the oil, have worked out a distribution plan under which five liters of oil will be given to each child in the kindergartens and EBE of the SAB.

Every student in the teacher training schools, the Technical Institute for Professional Training, the Center for Integrated Popular Education (CEPI), Bissau nursing schools, Cumura Leprosarium, and beneficiaries (420) of subproject 2383 for school construction, will also receive a 5-liter container of oil. The dining halls of the Instituto Amizade children's homes, day care facilities, teacher training schools, Ministry of Public Health (hospitalized patients, students of the Bolama and Nhala Nursing Schools) and Bolama Day Nursery will receive oil allotments as determined by the WFP.

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CSO: 3442/104

RICE DONATION FROM USSR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Last Friday morning our government received a donation of 1,010 tons of rice from the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

At a ceremony held at one of SOCOMIN's warehouses, the USSR commercial representative, P. Savkov, presented the gift to comrade Alberto Lima Gomes, state secretary for tourism. The ceremony was also attended by comrades Valdemar Oliveira and Nelson Batista Ferreira, director-general and coordinator of donations, respectively, at the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, and Armando Lobo de Pina and Augusto Pereira, director-general and commercial director of SOCOMIN.

In his statement, Mr Yuri P. Savkov said that the donation was made in response to an appeal by our government to "help cope with the food emergency facing the Guinean people."

The support is part of all the assistance that the USSR has been giving to our people, since the long and difficult time of the armed struggle for national liberation.

In expressing gratitude for the gift, comrade Alberto Lima Gomes said in turn that it had arrived at a time when the government was turning its efforts to resolving and improving the food situation in the country, and would help make up for the serious shortage of rice, an important part of the daily diet of our people.

A note from the commercial representative said that after full independence was won in 1975, the USSR embarked on a new course with the commercial agreement, under which goods are supplied to Guinea-Bissau on both a credit and grant basis. During the period 1975-1983, Guinea-Bissau received goods from the USSR valued at \$24 million (2.808 billion pesos), out of which \$8.5 million were supplied on a grant basis.

9805

CSO: 3442/104

BRIEFS

RICE FOR FARP--The Minister of National Defense of the Republic of Guinea-Conakry donated 200 tons of rice to our armed forces (FARP), as a token of the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two armies. The gift was presented by comrade Captain Alioune Diallo, Navy chief of General Staff in the neighboring country, to comrade Major Sambaro Balde, who briefly expressed his gratitude and reaffirmed our determination to tighten the traditional ties of friendship and neighborliness which have united us since the distant times of our glorious struggle for national liberation. The Guinean delegation was composed of comrades Lieutenant Karamoko Sompore, from the General Staff of the fiscal guard, and Mountaga Diallo, a high official in the Guinea's National Defense Ministry. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Nov 84 p 3] 9805

COOPERATION WITH BRAZILIAN ENTERPRISES--On the occasion of a visit by the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Federal Republic of Brazil, Mr Ouro Preto, to the offices of SOCOGEL, the firm expressed its desire to cooperate with Brazilian companies in manufacturing footwear, tanning, and new construction technology, and also to arrange for cooperation in the field of agriculture in the near future. According to SOCOGEL Manager Antonio Pinheiro, contacts with these foreign companies will enable his firm to solve various technical problems related to processing raw materials, since Brazil is involved in similar areas. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Nov 84 p 8] 9805

CSO: 3442/104

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CANADA—Amendment No 1 to the Mali-Canada agreement of understanding was signed this morning at the office of the director general of international cooperation. The signing of the amendment to the Mali-Canada agreement of understanding concerns the construction of cereal warehouses in Mali. The project consists of financing, in conjunction with the World Food Program and as subsidy, the construction and equipping of three cereal warehouses located at Kayes, Bamako, and Mahina. The entire project will cost about 270,000 Canadian dollars, that is 94.5 million CFA francs. The document was signed for Mali by Bassari Toure, deputy director general of international cooperation, and for Canada by Michel (Lassar), first secretary at the consulate of the Canadian Embassy in Bamako. [Text] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Dec 84 AB]

CSO: 3400/373

BRIEFS

EDUCATION, CULTURAL OFFICIALS ARRIVE--A delegation of the Education Science Workers Union of the USSR arrived in Maputo yesterday at the invitation of the National Teachers Organization, ONP. According to the newspaper NOTICIAS, the Soviet delegation will sign a bilateral cooperation accord with ONP during its stay in Mozambique. The Soviet delegation is led by (Nikolay Mironov), member of the presidium of the USSR Trade Unions Central Committee. The source adds that (Vladimir Nachinov), the new representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with Foreign Relations, arrived on the same airplane. He will replace Dr (Gennadiy Marsichev), cultural attache to the USSR Embassy in Mozambique, who will return to his country shortly. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 22 Dec 84 MB]

GDR JOURNALISM TRAINING--The National Organization of Journalists of the People's Republic of Mozambique yesterday signed an agreement with the GDR Association of Journalists. The agreement is aimed at undertaking a training course of instructors in journalism in Mozambique during the 1985-86 period. Within the framework of the same agreement, there will also be a photographers course in 1985. Journalist Manuel Tome signed the agreement on behalf of the National Organization of Journalists while (Berth Gerbler), the press attache at the GDR Embassy in Mozambique, signed for the GDR Association of Journalists. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 21 Dec 84 MB]

LIGHT PLANE CRASHES--A small aircraft belonging to the National Transport and Air Service Enterprise crashed in Catandica, Manica Province, on 19 December due to a technical fault. This was reported by DOMINGO weekly. There were no deaths, but the aircraft was seriously damaged. According to an authorized source, the plane was flying from Beira to Chimoio, with a stopover in Catandica. After the stopover when the aircraft had taken off for Chimoio, the pilot detected a technical fault and decided to return to Barue District. Before the plane could land, it crashed in one of the town wards. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Dec 84 MB]

USTINOV'S LEADERSHIP ROLE CITED--The Mozambican state and party leadership have paid tribute to the role of the late Soviet defense minister, Marshal Ustinov, in building friendship between Mozambique and the Soviet Union. The tribute came in a message of condolences from the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers on the death of Marshal Ustinov. The message said Marshal Ustinov had been a devoted friend of the Mozambican people and his personal actions had contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, their parties, and their armed forces. His death last Thursday, said the message, was a great loss not only for the Soviet Union, but for the progressive forces of the whole world. [Text]
[Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 Dec 84 MB]

CSO: 3400/369

BRIEFS

POST OFFICE BOMB BLAST--Police are sifting through the debris at the Ondangwa Post Office to determine the cause of the blast which claimed five civilian lives and injured at least 15 bystanders this morning. The explosion ripped through the busy post office at 1120, destroying the roof of the building and littering the place with debris. The South-West African Territory Force has blamed SWAPO for the incident. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg Television Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Dec 84 MB]

18 SWAPO GUERRILLAS KILLED--The South-West Africa Territory Force [SWATF] has claimed major successes against SWAPO guerrillas in the past 10 days. A Territory Force statement says 18 SWAPO members have been shot dead in various skirmishes since 20 December. It says the latest death brings to 584 the total number of guerrillas killed this year. The statement says weapons and uniforms were captured in the contacts during which the Territory Force suffered no casualties. The force also reports that two civilians have been killed by SWAPO fighters at (Ohanguena). In another incident it reports 40 civilians have been abducted from Oshigambo by a group of guerrillas. Six of these were said to have been rescued by security forces. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 31 Dec 84 MB]

CSO: 3400/381

RESPONSE TO EDITORIAL DEPLORES ATTACK ON JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Dec 84 p 4

[Letter to editor by Ijeoma G.L.]

[Text] I like to refer to your Editorial captioned: "Bunkum" in your edition of November 15, and wish to disagree with the said editorial that the recitation of the pledge and salute of the Flag is any yard-stick by which the degree of one's patriotism and nationalistic consciousness are measured.

I venture to say that the said editorial has unwittingly portrayed the New Nigerian as courting confusion for a particular group of loyal citizens, than helping the government to wiping out vices that work against good government but condoned by the majority who recite the Pledge and salute the Flag. The Jehovah's Witnesses are people who are committed entirely to the promotion of genuine love, peace and security for the generality of mankind, irrespective of race, national or linguistic barrier, as Jehovah Himself decreed. Romans 13:8-10.

I stand to be convinced, of any instance, where and when, the Jehovah's Witnesses as a sect caused or contributed to any civil violence or political confusion! You will agree with me that the civil war, religious disturbances and political confusion in Nigeria since attainment of nationhood were and are caused and fought by other many non-religious and religious faith.

More than that, among those now being held by the authority for their part in ruining the economy of this country, not anyone of them is a Jehovah's Witness. The question now is, who is less patriotic, is it the Jehovah's Witnesses who obey every letter of the law of the land, but worship which is God's, or the majority outside Jehovah's organization who recite the Pledge and salute the Flag on oath but do the opposite? The answer is obvious. The Almighty God abhors treachery and violence and the Jehovah's Witnesses live according to this creed. Genesis 6:13, Psalm 11:5.

The Jehovah's Witnesses are a law-abiding people all over the world, and that is why they discharge their civic obligation to the government in power with or without supervision to the best of their ability, and in

harmony with God's directive in the Holy Bible, Romans 13:1-6; but they also are mindful that worship belongs to Jehovah alone, so that when a constituted authority by God seeks beyond honest service and asks for worship which is exclusively for God, then the Witnesses have no choice but to obey Jehovah (see also Acts. 5:27-29, 33-39).

I wish it may interest the NN to recall what happened in ancient Babylon in the time of the King Nebuchadnezzar, the story of which, for want of space, I would just cite the Bible quotation in Daniel 3:1-2, 4-6, 12, 13-15 and 16-30; also, in Daniel 4:30-32 for his pleasurable research.

In conclusion, I would rather appeal to the NN to direct its search-light at those that recite the Pledge and salute the Flag, but secretly work against the good government of this country by shirking their civic responsibility and committing other vices so numerous to recount.

CSO: 3400/361

BUHARI: FIFTH DEVELOPMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 84 pp 1, 9

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text] The Fifth National Development Plan should be a realistic one and "must be within our domestic capability in terms of construction and maintenance," Head of State Major-General Muhammadu Buhari has said.

Addressing the opening of a conference on strategies for the fifth national development plan in Ibadan yesterday, General Buhari said the proposed plan must not contain "overdesigned projects with sophisticated equipment beyond our indigenous maintenance capabilities, which stand out as painful reminders of the planlessness of the past."

He stressed that the plan must be one aimed at improving the living conditions of the people.

General Buhari said that a big plan would achieve nothing beyond arousing great expectations in the general public that the government is in a position to provide all services free of charge.

He urged the conference to devote time to discussing feasible strategies for rural development to reduce the rate of expansion of urban centres which had placed considerable strain on the social infrastructural facilities.

The head of state urged the conference to consider how to concretize the principle of cost recovery in respect of social service, strategies for effective and increased private sector participation in the economy including diversifying from the assembly of final consumer goods to the manufacture of intermediate goods and resource availability and executive capacity.

General Buhari disclosed that because of the structural adjustment required to place the nation's economy on the path of recovery and self-sustained growth, the federal government has decided against any extension of the life of the fourth national development plan.

He said as a result of shortfalls in government revenue and foreign exchange earnings, the estimated gross capital formation in the first three years of the plan period amounted to 34.6 billion Naira instead of a projected plan figure of 43.9 billion Naira.

General Buhari said in the external sector, the export of goods and services fell from 12 billion Naira in 1981 to about 8 billion Naira in 1983 while the value of imports of goods and services also dropped from 15.7 billion Naira to 11.2 billion Naira during the same period.

"Consequently, the deficit on current account balance dropped marginally from 4 billion Naira to 3.4 billion Naira between 1981 and 1983," he said.

He said that the nation's planning process had to be re-examined and re-defined and appropriate adjustments made.

Professor Ayo Banjo, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan in his address said that there was need for re-orientation from the pursuit of material wealth to loftier value systems under the new plan.

He said that "in mapping out the fifth national development plan, it is essential to examine the plan implementation of the fourth development plan which is now running to an end."

Professor Banjo said that the fifth national development plan should be focused on the survival of the nation's economy and the provision of a better life for everybody.

He stressed that agriculture under the plan period should go beyond the mere importation of fertilizers and equipment.

"Rather efforts should be made to cultivate every available hectare of land and this may call for a review of the present land policy," he said.

The conference on strategies for the fifth national development plan was jointly organised by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) and the Ministry of National Planning.

CSO: 3400/261

INSTITUTE HEAD URGES GOVERNMENTS TO AVOID RELIGION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 84 p 9

[Article by Andrew Orolua]

[Text] The Chairman of the Governing Council of National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS), Chief Michael Ani has suggested the disengagement of Nigerian governments from overt and covert involvement in any religion as one of the means of achieving a viable and enduring polity.

He made the suggestion in a paper titled "The Search for a Viable and Enduring Polity for Nigeria--Experience and Possibilities," which he delivered at the weekend as the guest lecturer of the University of Jos Senate debate.

He contended that rivalries between our main religions (Christianity and Islam) complicate the evolution of an enduring polity through intense suspicion and fundamentally different perceptions in areas of policy making.

Chief Ani said that it was necessary at this stage of our development for governments to stop subsidizing the practices of any religion, or the use of apparatus and resources of state to further any religion.

He further suggested the prohibition of all state laws and administrative practices which discriminate against non-indigenes of a state and the active encouragement of Nigerians to live, work, own landed property, contest elections, educate their children and settle down in state of their choice to minimise inter-ethnic conflicts.

He also called for a serious reappraisal of the application of the federal character principle and that of geographical spread to ensure that they did not jeopardise efficiency in the management of national development and that a consensus be sought on a minimum package of development which all governments, at all levels must pursue regardless of any change in government.

He said the institutional framework of government be invested with good measure of stability especially the structure of certain crucial ministries and institutions which should be made free of constant distortion through undue mergers, abolitions or splitting.

Government should aim at open administration and minimize the "pathological secrecy" which attends its operation and be organised so as to ensure that officials perform their duties without prior lobbying or external influence, Chief Ani suggested.

He expressed doubt on the efficacy of relying principally on traditional rulers, adding that, "Nigeria is now overdue for a system or mass organizations which will provide the vehicle for mass mobilization and communication.

CSO: 3400/361

NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES URGED TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Tawy Zakka]

[Text] Nationalisation of industries, especially agriculture, water supply and electricity, is the surest way to achieving economic independence.

Mr Timothy B. Gandu of the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, said in a paper titled "Indigenisation: Nigeria's measure toward economic independence" presented at the Zaria seminar on Nigeria's ailing economy which ended last Wednesday. He said the Enterprises Promotion Decree has failed to give Nigerians greater control of the economy.

He said all the decree did was to enable the federal government, quasi-state agencies and private Nigerians buy "hollow businesses or shares at great costs with little dividends or benefits."

He argued that control of the companies bought still lay in the hands of the foreigners because while the share ownership of Nigerians was widely spread, those of the foreign interests were highly concentrated.

This meant that the views and decisions of the foreign partners always prevailed in everyday operations.

Mr Gandu said the government could call for help from either the West or East in the areas of agriculture, water supply and electricity. But he cautioned that wherever help came from it "should play strictly to Nigerian policy and regulations."

A paper presented by Malam Abubakar Siddique Mohammed of the Department of Political Science, ABU, Zaria opposed privatization of government parastatals.

He said parastatals were not performing well because right from the start they were not meant to serve the national interest but the interest of the ruling class.

Public Corporations, Malam Mohammed argued in his paper titled "Parastatals and Privatization," might not be efficient in providing services to the masses but they are very efficient at the level of giving contracts and as conduits for siphoning public funds out of the country.

He said because the interest of the ruling class was that of private accumulation of wealth, turning the parastatals over to private hands would amount to a sell-out of the public interest.

CSO: 3400/361

BRIEFS

NO REFINERIES OUTSIDE NATION--The Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Prof Tam David-West, has said in Lagos that Nigeria would not enter into any agreement with any group to buy or build refineries anywhere outside the country no matter how attractive the conditions might be. He told representatives of a consortium which built the country's fourth refinery that the federal government took the decision because of building and maintaining such refineries. Other considerations are the high percentage of foreigners that would be employed in the refineries and the fact that Nigeria did not have the technical expertise to monitor such ventures. Prof David-West advised all foreign investors to stop giving kick-backs, warning that any company found to have given kickbacks would have its contract cancelled. He asked the representatives to furnish him with the progress report on the project monthly. Replying on behalf of the representatives, the Chairman of Spibat Nigeria Ltd, Chief Michael Ibru, gave the assurance that the consortium would live up to expectation. The fourth refinery with a capacity for 150,000 barrels per day will be built in Port Harcourt. Nigeria currently has three operational refineries in Warri, Kaduna and Port Harcourt. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 84 p 7]

BUMPER HARVEST EXPECTED--Farmers in Anambra State expect a bumper harvest of rice. The rice harvest in the state begins in a few weeks' time. The prediction was made by many farmers at Abakaliki, Ezzamgbo and Ezilo while exchanging views with members of the state's task force on rice production who visited them in continuation of their tour of rice producing areas in the state. They attributed the expected bumper harvest to improved government incentives, good weather and reduced importation of foreign rice. At Ezzamgbo, one of the farmers, Mr Augustine Nwiboko, took members of the entourage round his farm and explained that with the 1,000 Naira loan he secured, he was expecting several bags of rice from his farm. Mr Nwiboko explained that apart from the financial loan, farmers in the area also got sufficient fertilizers at subsidised prices from the government. Members of the task force were impressed with the Ezilo community farm where they were shown heaps of rice harvested from the over 181 hectares of rice field. The chairman of rice mill owners in Abakaliki, Mr Christopher Melidem, also told the team that the price of rice had fallen considerably in the market and predicted that when other brands of rice were harvested, there would be a bonanza for all lovers of rice in the country. [By Chike Ajaraonye] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 84 p 16]

JOINT MANEUVERS IN 1985--A joint service training and manoeuvre has been scheduled for 1985, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon has said. In an address at the closing ceremony of the Nigerian Army Weapons meeting at Minna, Niger State last Friday, General Idiagbon said training activities organised by each of the units and formations were designed to enhance efficiency in the army. He said to foster this objective, a joint service training was scheduled for next year to strengthen its ability to perform its heavy responsibilities. The Chief of Staff also said the army keenly was aware that constant training could develop the professional expertise, pride and confidence necessary for the successful execution of the crucial role of the army. He said through such activities the army would be able to produce knowledgeable and dedicated leadership needed in the country, defining the leaders as comprising those at the very top and those within various strata of the command system who have responsibilities commensurate to their ability. He, therefore, urged that private soldiers and others up the ladder within the armed forces who also have leadership roles to perform to be prepared. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/360

PANDAY BLAMES LOW POLL ON INTIMIDATION

Durban POST NATAL in English 5-8 Dec 84 p 17

[Text] RAMICHARITAR Panday, who triumphed in last week's Southern Durban LAC elections by a single vote, blamed the low percentage poll on bad updating of the voters' roll and intimidation by the Natal Indian Congress.

He said the City Council should have taken steps to ensure the roll was updated.

Mr Panday, supporting his decision to stand in the elections, said the Government's new dispensation made the LAC worthwhile because he believed a lot more could now be achieved.

The LAC would give its attention to living conditions, rent increases, roads and other amenities. "Changes must come about as we now have direct access to Government to be more effective," he said.

The Government Ratepayers' Association and Natal Indian Congress said the demonstration demonstrated the people's total rejection of a "defective body".

Durban's **Commissioner**, said he was very disappointed that people believed the **LAC**. He said the **LAC** would not be more effective in bringing pro-**City Council** and the Government was moving towards giving greater **proportion** for Indians and coloureds on the council.

"It's a chicken and egg situation," explained Manco vice-chairman Don Smith. "The LAC cannot achieve much without greater public support, yet more effective representation will only be achieved by greater contact between the City Council and the LAC."

Mr SSR Singh, who polled two votes in Ward 5, was not available for comment.

LAC Election Results

Ward 1 (Havenside and Bayview): Mr Sankaran Nair was returned unopposed.

Ward 2 (Silverglen and Westcliff): Mr Ramcharitar Panday 184, Mrs Thanganayagie Naidoo 183. Spoilt Papers 8.

Percentage Poll 5.9 percent.

Ward 3 (Kharwastan, Woodhurst and Umblatuzana): Mr Vengetsami Pillay 259, Mr Nandakumar Rajaram 202, Mr Nandgopal Pillay 129. Spoilt Papers 2.

Percentage Poll 5,4 percent.

Ward 4 (Arena Park): Mrs Ashadevi Rajbansi was declared the winner after a late withdrawal by Mr TV Padyachee.

Ward 5 (Crossmoor, Moorcross and Risecliff): Mr PV Pillay 189, Mrs Nagamma Thomas 175, Mr Chinniah Naidoo 3. Mr SSR Singh 2. Spoilt Papers 3.

Percentage Poll 2,8 percent.

Ward 6 (Merebank): Mr Kisten Raju 94. Mr Mohan Singh 38. Mr BJ Singh 21. No Spoiled Papers.

Percentage Poll 1.34 percent.

CSO: 3400/354

POLITICS SEEN HEADED FOR FUNDAMENTAL SHAKE-UP

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by David Breier: "The A-to-Z Alliance 'A' for Afrikaner: Botha; 'Z' for Zulu: Buthelezi"]

[Text]

THERE ARE signs that the very structure of South African politics is headed for a fundamental shake-up within the next decade.

An embryo alliance covering the A to Z of South African politics has already been conceived which analysts see as the beginning of a potentially gigantic new coalition that could dominate South Africa in the 1990s.

The "A" stands for Afrikaner and "Z" for Zulu, the two most dominant language groups without whom no peaceful solution is possible.

It is also expected that as the political power base of blacks grows and as international pressure mounts, black participation at government level will become inevitable and a moderate but powerful black leader will be essential to bridge the gap.

Signals

Among other signals for the future is the expectation that the government may well grant South African nationality to all races within the next few years.

And on the other side of the coin, it has been found that while all blacks desire a one-man-one-vote political system, a majority will accept an alternative solution.

It has been disclosed that some of the most influential business leaders in South Africa were instrumental in achieving the recent meeting between President Botha and Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi of kwaZulu.

The urgency of the need to bring

the two leaders together was so great that they had to swallow their personal differences dating back to their last meeting in 1980 which ended in acrimony.

And there has been further evidence of a new government attitude towards Chief Buthelezi. It was in the form of this week's TV news background programme on SABC which presented a sympathetic view of the Buthelezi Commission's findings.

Option

A participant in that programme was Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, Director of the Centre of Applied Social Science in Durban and secretary of the Buthelezi Commission.

He said this week that all blacks would like a system of one-man-one-vote in a unitary system. But the commission had found that two-thirds or more of "rank-and-file" blacks would be prepared to accept an alternative option.

This would involve black representation at national level although not necessarily on a proportional basis. It would allow for geographic federation.

Professor Schlemmer believes the government, which has not yet reacted officially to the commission, will have to take a closer look at its findings.

Inkatha sources believe that Chief Buthelezi, leader of the million-strong Inkatha movement and of the Zulu people es-

timated at between five and seven million, is seen as the only powerful black leader capable of forming a bridge between the existing system and a new order.

A new order would have to include blacks serving in the government, something analysts believe will not happen in the next four or five years and until the present white, coloured and Indian tricameral Parliament has run its course.

In the next few years the government is expected to pursue its confederal homeland policy, possibly introducing South African nationality for all races.

CSO: 3400/354

FOREIGN MINISTER UNFAZED BY U.S. PROTESTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 12

[Report of interview by Jean Le May, political correspondent, date, place not given: "Pik Sails a Sea of Troubles (and Doesn't Wet His Feet)"]

[Text]

THE surge of anti-apartheid protest in Washington have not fazed the man who carries the can in Pretoria: South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha.

He's seen it all before, he says, in the 1950s (when he was a young diplomat in Sweden) and in the 1960s, when he was in the United States.

In those decades, anti-apartheid lobbies in Europe and the US peaked as the National Party government secured its laager and reinforced its race laws.

The difference now, as Mr Botha described it in a wide-ranging interview this week, is that those laws are now being relaxed — at great political cost to the National Party — and the laager has been breached: South Africa is well on the way to making peace with its neighbours.

As for politics inside South Africa, Mr Botha is hopeful, but not complacent.

There will be hardships and "further turbulence" — he brushed off the detention of trade union leaders under this heading — but he is convinced that there are more "moderate" blacks who support the NP's style of reform than radicals who do not.

He also thinks that both black and white in South Africa need to "sober up". But he ducked the question of whether the government was talking to the real leaders, replying with a long, philosophic dissertation on the distance in light-years between South African political perceptions.

Mr Botha is anything but gloomy.

Protests

In fact, he rather brushed off the US anti-apartheid protests, too.

Reports of pressure on President Reagan from two influential Republican senators — Richard Lugar and Nancy Kassebaum — to abandon his constructive engagement policy towards South Africa were in the headlines that morning, but they appeared to leave South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs cold.

"The same people objected to the Nko-

mati Accord — they said it entrenched apartheid," he said — and anyone who has had any contact at all with Mr Botha knows that he feels about the Nkomati Accord the way a tigress feels about her cubs.

Within the Republican Party, he said, "there are House representatives with leanings far to the left of Texas Democrats. People in South Africa tend to think of Republicans as conservatives. In fact many are far to the left of southern Democrats. When I was in the US many of South Africa's best friends were southern Democrats."

Mr Botha has no doubts about the reasons for the renewed anti-South African protests.

"As soon as we look like achieving peace and stability on our borders, South Africa's enemies will look for new fronts on which to attack us," he said.

"In my opinion, the American protests flow from frustration."

Mr Botha has a point: the American anti-apartheid protest lobbies peaked under the Kennedy and Carter administrations, and while the US observes the arms and oil embargo, and there are restrictions on other exports, up to now the US has always avoided taking the final step — economic sanctions. Instead, there is substantial American investment in South Africa — which has however fallen slightly in the past year or two.

This being so, the protest lobbies have angled their attack on disinvestment. And this — unlike the political protests — does worry Mr Botha.

"The reasonable approach of the 'peaceful change option' is almost more dangerous than the hard-core, violent approach," he said.

"I believe that the ANC is behind the demonstrators at the South African embassy in Washington — although they probably don't realise it. It is difficult to deal with because while no reasonable people will support violence, all civilised people can support peaceful change.

"So they call for disinvestment, not realising that the end result in this country could be violence, too."

Mr Botha cited the fact that a growing number of influential blacks, including Chief

Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the once-influential Soweto Committee of Ten, had come down against disinvestment.

In this context, Mr Botha insisted that in talking to "moderates" the South African government was talking to the real black leaders.

He drew encouragement for a peaceful political solution in South Africa from his experience with Mozambique, he said.

"Before the signing of the Nkomati Accord, there was a conflict situation" — in fact, the army and air force were knocking the hell out of Maputo every time a bomb exploded in South Africa — "and things looked really bad," said Mr Botha.

"We had been warned at the United Nations that we were facing economic sanctions by our friends. It could have blown up into a serious international confrontation.

Telegram

"We sent Mozambique a telegram saying that we would continue attacking them, in spite of the sanctions threat, every time a bomb exploded in South Africa. We said it was better to face sanctions, and stand alone in the world, than to give in."

Suddenly, both sides realised there was more to lose than to gain by continuing the conflict.

"Honestly, what happened was that suddenly we sobered up — both of us, South Africa and Mozambique. And that led to Nkomati.

"This is an encouragement to me that the same sobering-up process can take place in South Africa. Both black and white need to sober up."

But the sobering-up was not going to take place without "further turbulence", he warned.

"There is a growing consensus of moderate opinion and at the same time growing emotionalism on the part of the radicals, both right and left.

"But I believe that the majority wants a peaceful solution. Our difficulty is — now that we are trying to play it right — that every effort will be made to keep us apart."

Asked to comment on well-substantiated reports that the government was talking to radical black groups, Mr Botha asked: "What is radical?"

There were distances measurable in light-

years between the differing perceptions within the South African political spectrum, he said.

He did not answer the question, but seized on a comment that the Geneva talks (on a settlement in Zimbabwe) were said to have failed because black nationalists were not consulted.

"In the light of African history, there is no solution in merely reaching agreements," he said.

"Look at the Lancaster House Agreement — it is now a dead letter. There is no way, even if no whites had been involved, in which any agreement could have been made which would have covered power-sharing between Mugabe and Nkomo."

Mr Botha quoted enthusiastically from Professor Gwendolen Carter who at one time was regarded as a leading expert on South Africa. On several occasions she was refused visas to visit South Africa.

Prof Carter, it appears, once commented: "In Africa, there can be no power-sharing — only seizure of power" and Mr Botha approved heartily of this concept.

"Both the left and the right are going to try to tear us apart and we are all going to have to pay a political price before a solution is reached," Mr Botha said.

"The National Party has already paid part of that price — don't tell me there was anything cosmetic about the Primrose result.

Hardships

"But that is what politics is all about. General Smuts was once asked what the first duty of a politician was and his response was: 'To retain his seat.'"

There would be many hardships to be overcome, he said, and — quoting from a speech he made in West Germany recently — "overcoming them would enrich our lives and strengthen our commitment to a just balance of the rights and interests of all our communities and peoples."

The question was: who was going to decide on that balance?

"We — the government — will have to.

"We will have to do it through discussions, agreements, wrestling — I know it can be done. I've seen it done. Who would have thought, only two years ago, that we could have reached an agreement with a communist country?"

FINANCE MINISTER LABELLED 'LATTER-DAY ROBIN HOOD'

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Tony Koenderman: "Du Plessis Stings the Rich Fringe"]

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, set himself up as a latter-day Robin Hood this week — stinging the rich to pay the poor in a massive R720-million income redistribution exercise.

In doing so he made it clear that fringe benefits had no place in South Africa's fiscal future.

His ultimate intention is to remove the benefit from fringe benefits, so that there will be no advantage to the individual taxpayer to convert a portion of his cash remuneration into a perk, the two most material of which are a company car and a housing benefit.

And this week's announcement took him a giant step towards that objective, which is likely to be reached finally in 1991 when the seven-year phasing-in period for existing housing schemes comes to an end.

The result of the war on perks will be a significant change in the white South African way of life. In future, the 60%-70% of taxpayers who drive a company car or enjoy some form of home ownership assistance will have to bear virtually the entire cost of their benefits.

Chances are that we'll find ourselves enjoying a lot less luxury in both the houses in which we live and the cars we drive. Both the motor industry and the housing market are likely to take a knock, while there will be increased pressure for higher salaries to compensate those who have lost out.

Tougher

This will make South Africa a significantly tougher place for businessmen to operate in.

The bottom line of the announcement is that anybody enjoying fairly large fringe benefits will pay more tax as from next March 1, while those without fringe benefits will pay less. The gains to the fiscus will be slightly less than the losses.

But that's only for next year, when only half of the perks tax on company cars and only 10% of that on housing benefits will apply. By 1986/87, the full perks tax on company cars will apply and 25% of that on housing benefits, and the position of people enjoying — if that's still the word — fringe benefits will be markedly worse unless there is a further reduction in PAYE rates.

That means that in 1986/87 more than R1 440-million (next year's R720-million plus a higher amount for the following year because car perks tax will double while that on housing benefits will more than double) will accrue to government revenues. By 1987/88 the extra tax accrual will be even greater when 40% of the housing benefit will be taxed. Housing benefit taxation will rise annually until it is at 100% by 1991.

With other (minor) fringe benefits already costing at their true value in terms of the existing recommendations of the commission of inquiry into fringe benefits, this means that fringe benefits will provide virtually no tax advantage by 1991.

"We are talking about a disaster here," said tax expert Mr Costa Divaris. "The Minister is just trying to pull the wool over our eyes, and not very successfully."

Dramatic

"The effect on salary bills will be dramatic and the impact on the motor industry will be staggering. Tripartite housing subsidy schemes (in which an employer subsidises an institutional loan for an employee) will be killed stone dead."

Mr Dave Dickens, a tax consultant with FSA management consultants, agreed. "The situation the year after next will be frightening," he said. "Housing prices could slump."

"The executive group will be distinctly worse off as a result of these measures, and there will be pressure on employers to compensate them by raising salaries."

If the Minister is to be taken at his word, there could be a further easing of tax in 1986/87 to compensate for further cuts in fringe benefits.

"The purpose of taxing fringe benefits is primarily to achieve fairness towards and neutrality between all individual taxpayers, at the same time protecting the tax base," Mr Dickens said. "It is not to produce additional revenue."

Only those people already on a housing scheme will enjoy a phasing-in period. For the next seven years, those people will continue to enjoy a privileged position.

Mr du Plessis achieved his result through a delicate balancing act. First, certain benefits (subsidised housing and company cars) have been revalued in accordance with their current market value.

In the past, the taxable value of a company car (including petrol) for private use by an employee was put at R720 a year regardless of the cost of the car. This was obviously much less than the true value

of that car to the employee.

In terms of the proposals published earlier this year, this approach was replaced by a scale of values more closely related to the true value and varying according to the cost of the car.

For example, the value for private use of a company car costing R20 000 was put at R243 a month. Now, it's going to be a whopping R535.

There is still, however, a small benefit in having a company car if your personal use of the vehicle amounts to more than 10 000km a year, because the personal value of a company car is calculated on the assumption that you do this amount of private motoring.

In the case of housing benefits, two sets of rules apply. In the case of subsidised loans, the difference between the interest paid by the employee and the interest payable at the 'official rate' is treated as taxable.

If you had a subsidised bond at 4%, and the mortgage rate was 20%, previously the 16% difference would be a tax-free perk. Now, only part of that 16% is tax-free, depending on what the official rate is set at.

If the government were to make the official rate equal to the mortgage bond rate charged by the building societies, it would in effect eliminate a housing subsidy as a perk for people with a building society bond.

Reducing

In practice, it has raised the official rate from 12% to 18%, thus reducing the size of the perk to an almost negligible amount for some people. The weighted average of building society mortgage bonds is in the 18%-19% range, depending on the mix of large and small loans.

But for others it is still a useful benefit. For example, if you had a bank housing loan at 25%, a subsidised loan could still get you 7% tax-free.

The other, less common, type of housing scheme is a low-interest loan provided by the employer out of his own resources. Here again the benefit is assessed as the difference between the official rate and the actual rate charged.

TEMPORARY HALT IN PFP DISSENSION NOTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by David Breier: "PFP Truce Only a Civil War Waiting To Break Out"]

[Text]

FERMENT in the Progressive Federal Party has been halted only temporarily by the current truce and threatens to resume with redoubled vigour in the new year.

A breakaway by disaffected members during the next parliamentary session cannot be ruled out; differences run too deep for even the brilliant leadership of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert to cure.

The crunch could come when the Geldenhuys Committee reports on various aspects of the Defence Force, possibly during the session. The committee's recommendations on national service could drive a further wedge between the PFP's pro-conscription and anti-conscription lobbies.

Dr Slabbert is seen as a moderate standing between these two factions.

His statement of party policy on the admission of all races to the PFP and on conscription restored some peace to the party. The defence statement was a particularly successful compromise and is now being quoted to appease both elements. But the profound differences are likely to come to a head soon.

The presence of PFP "liberals" among those who took part in placard demonstrations has confirmed the belief of PFP "conservatives" that there are incompatible factions within

the party and that they are heading for a showdown. While leading members take their Christmas break, some colleagues are itching for the political season to begin so that they can take up the cudgels again.

Party conservatives believe the split is between those determined to work solely within the present political system, and those who are prepared to operate, to some extent, outside it. Those who want to work within the system oppose the party's new policy of admitting all races in defiance of the Prohibition of Improper Political Interference Act.

They say this decision has set a precedent which is now being grasped by anti-government demonstrators seeking loopholes in the Internal Security Act. This could lead to civil disobedience campaigns in which other apartheid laws, could be defied.

The conservatives believe the role of the PFP is to act within the parliamentary system and to oppose unjust laws in Parliament. Liberals in the party are, in contrast, impatient with the traditional views of the party's legalists.

They cite the example of the United Democratic Front, which achieved massive popularity and influence in little more than a year by working outside the system.

'SAS' STRAUSS TELLS WHY HE QUIT NRP

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Dec 84 p 11

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

PROF SA "Sas" Strauss, the non-Nationalist law professor who explained South Africa's new constitution to millions of SABC television viewers, has told why he quit the NRP.

Professor Strauss of the University of South Africa, who became a household figure throughout the country when he made regular

TV appearances answering viewers' questions on the constitution before the referendum and the elections, was in fact a founder member of the NRP.

He has now announced his support for the NP.

The immediate reason for his decision was his objection to the call by NRP leader, Mr Bill Sutton, for NRP sup

porters not to vote at the recent Primrose by-election. Professor Strauss said that discouraging people from voting for the NP amounted to a vote for the Conservative Party.

But, in an interview this week, Professor Strauss said: "The NRP has served its purpose. It should either affiliate with the NP or enter a pact with it," he said.

The differences between the NRP and the NP were now so slight that there was no point in having two separate parties, he said. "The two parties

have the same aims," he added.

Professor Strauss said he had been too busy to hand in his official resignation from the NRP. While he supported the NP's policies, he had no immediate plans to join the party. "I am keeping my options open," he said.

Mr Sutton, who is trying to rebuild the NRP's identity, this week took issue with Professor Strauss.

"We are streets ahead of the NP policy," he said.

The NP had swallowed the NRP's confederal policy, but it had not adopted its federal policy which included a fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks and a federal senate to guard group rights.

It was essential to have an opposition party such as the NRP to prod the Government forward, he said.

CSO: 3400/354

NIC CLAIMS CREDIT FOR LOW LAC POLL

Durban POST NATAL in English 28 Nov-1 Dec 84 p 5

[Text]

THE Natal Indian Congress has claimed credit for the low poll in last week's North Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee elections.

Elections were held in wards two and three only which has a total of 17 410 registered voters.

On election day, only 847 people cast their votes in both wards, representing a percentage poll of 4.8.

Acting chairman of NIC, Dr Farouk Meer, said they had done a lot of ground work to wreck the elections.

More than 8 000 pamphlets were distributed in the north Durban areas coupled with an intensive door-to-door campaign urging registered voters not to go to the polls.

"The response has been fantastic. The

community is fully aware of the bankruptcy of apartheid bodies like the LACs," he said.

In ward two sitting member Mr Krish Raidoo was re-elected with a majority of 289 votes. Mr Raidoo polled 392 votes as against Mr Moosa Akoob's 103.

Outgoing member in ward three, Mr Ramanand Sitharam — an unsuccessful candidate in the House of Delegates elections — was also returned to his seat. He beat Mr Manilal Ramgoolum after polling 259 votes. Mr Ramgoolum got 73 votes.

Four candidates, Messrs Aniruth Singh (Ward One), Kamal Panday (Ward Three), Ebrahim Joosab (Ward Five) and Ramjogi Naidoo (Ward Six) were returned unopposed.

CSO: 3400/354

EXODUS OF RSA'S CHINESE EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text]

CHINESE people — the country's best-behaved citizens — are a dying breed.

The main reason why this 9 000-strong community, which has the lowest incidence of crime, alcohol abuse and divorce in South Africa, is being killed off is the Group Areas Act.

Thousands of young, and mostly highly-educated, Chinese are being encouraged by their elders to leave South Africa, says sociologist Linda Human in a five-year study on the beleaguered community.

Mrs Human says the Group Areas Act prevents younger Chinese from inheriting their fathers' businesses and restricts their professions. As a result 2 000 of such young and highly educated Chinese, or more than 20 percent of the whole community, have left South Africa recently.

She mentions whole Chinese communities who have been cut down by emigration. Pretoria's Chinese population shrank from 850 to 500 and Natal's from 140 to 60 in 15 years. Some 500 left Port Elizabeth, one of the country's big Chinese centres.

"It appears," writes Mrs Human, "that South Africa's small Chinese population is rapidly dwindling."

Although more young Chinese had become optimistic recently and were willing to "give South Africa a go", others felt that emigration would continue no matter what happened "because the Chinese have suffered too much humiliation for too long to stay ... no matter how many laws

are relaxed".

Mrs Human says the dilemma of the Chinese in South Africa can be described in that they have not only a lot to gain but also a great deal to lose. They are "freewheeling on the fringes", and in the words of one member "are like flies in a bottle: able to fly but unable to escape".

Mrs Human says that although the majority of South African Chinese are Catholics, Anglicans and Baptists, nearly 40 percent have no denomination. Many Chinese profess belonging to a particular church because of a major benefit: it allows their children to join a white denominational school.

The study, published by the University of South Africa, also discloses some peculiar facets of the Chinese position:

- Police are turning a blind eye to marriages between white males and Chinese women because of tolerance towards Chinese and fear of adverse international publicity in case of a prosecution, even though such marriages are strictly illegal. In the case of white women marrying Chinese men marriages can be legalised by reclassifying the women as Chinese. But the government has proved reluctant to reclassify white males as Chinese.

- Most Chinese regard the appointment of a Chinese person to the President's Council as a political setback and feel it will reinforce the separateness of the Chinese from the white society that had so nearly assimilated them.

NGK SPEAKS OUT ON TOWNSHIP UNREST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 84 p 13

[Text]

THE Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NG Church) has called on the Government to "pay earnest attention" to "the real causes" of township unrest.

Without specifying what it considered to be the real causes, the church has also called on all its members to "act with Christian dignity, responsibility and restraint."

A formal statement on the riots in the various non-White townships, made by the standing committee of the plenary executive of the church, said that the church had taken "painful cognisance" of the events.

It was concerned about the behaviour of adolescents and others who

committed deeds of violence, demonstrations and caused damage.

It asked all members of the church to pray that God might "give an attitude of apprehension and an honest search for solutions."

It said: "We ask of the government to pay earnest attention to the real causes for these actions and to act with due consideration to the interest of good order and of all concerned bringing about good mutual relationships.

"Instead of causing incalculable damage to themselves and many other unoffending fellow-men, we call on all concerned to seek approved and orderly ways in bringing their problems to attention."

CSO: 3400/357

ARMS INDUSTRY BRAVING UN ARMS EMBARGO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

PRETORIA sources are convinced that the "real reason" behind the arms embargo move by the United Nations Security Council is an international financial one — with a number of arms exporting countries becoming increasingly frightened of South African competition.

Government and other sources would not officially make any comment yesterday on the council's move to tighten loopholes in the embargo against South Africa.

Nor would they add to the blistering reply in the debate by the South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt Von Schirnding, except to say that he had said "everything that has to be said."

South Africa's arms industry has developed campaign — as invincible.

Cactus, developed jointly by South Africa and France in the 1970s, has a range of five kilometres, travels at twice the speed of sound and weighs 70 kilograms.

Armcor spokesmen said yesterday they had nothing to add to Am-

bassador Von Schirnding's address to the Security Council and would not comment on the Cactus missile.

Campaign

However, unofficially it is understood that the Security Council resolution will not make one iota of difference to Armcor's aggressive international marketing campaign.

The Netherlands was behind the Security Council move — but the from infancy almost overnight and its export turnover is believed to be near the R200-million a year mark.

A number of weapons and other military hardware developed in South Africa — ironically, as a direct result of the original embargo — have been hailed by world military authorities as being the finest in the world.

Equally ironic is that the fresh embargo move came on the same day the French announced that their version of the South African Cactus missile — which they call the Crotales — had shot down an Exocet missile.

Military experts had originally regarded the Exocet — used to deadly effect in the Falklands — South African attitude is "so what", particularly as South Africa buys no military hardware or even hardware components from Holland.

Feedback reaching Pretoria indicates that the Security Council move was a "red herring" to the extent that several nations which lean heavily on arms exports used lobbying to bring more pressure to bear on South Africa.

Sources in Pretoria say that these countries are clearly using political pressure to direct attention away from concern over the threat to their own military hardware exporting industries.

In his address, Mr Von Schirnding warned that the South African

arms industry would continue to press ahead with its development programmes, and said any attempt to hinder the export of South African arms would not succeed.

South Africa's arms exporting campaign has included massive advertising campaigns in some of the world's top military journals.

A number of "world firsts" in military technology have been registered by South Africa — over and above the Cactus. Significant breakthroughs have, for instance, been made in underwater radar detection.

Also hailed as a world first, among others, was the deadly Kukri missile system. This air to air, or air to ground, missile can be directed by the pilot through a special visor in his helmet.

CSO: 3400/357

NEW FUND TO FINANCE CAPE BLACK PROJECT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 84 p 5

[Text]

CAPITAL for the R203-million scheme to upgrade infrastructure in the Black residential areas of the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage region — in terms of the Rive Report accepted by the Government earlier this year — will be provided for by the Local Authorities Loans Fund, established in terms of legislation passed earlier this year. the Department of Finance announced yesterday.

The Cabinet had decided on this after recently considering various proposals for the financing of the scheme, and the three local authorities concerned — the town councils of Kwa Nobuhle and Kayamnandi and the East Cape Development Board — had accepted it. the department said in a statement in Pretoria.

The Local Authorities Loans Fund is a revolving fund under the control of a board representing the interests of all local authorities. It provides a source of funds to be utilised primarily for the financing of capital pro-

jects of smaller local authorities of whatever population group.

The board is empowered to raise moneys on both foreign and domestic markets to finance approved capital projects of a normal nature, as well as special projects such as that approved by the Cabinet for the Eastern Cape.

Subsidise

In its statement, the department pointed out that while the Black local authorities in the Eastern Cape would have to pay the standard interest rate charged by the loans fund, the Cabinet had further decided that the Government would subsidise these interest charges for the first five years on a 100 percent basis.

Capital would be repaid over 20 years, with the first instalment falling due at the end of the fifth year of the loan.

This is the second major upgrading project of this nature to be initiated by the Government — the first one being that for greater Soweto.

OPTIMISTIC ECONOMIC FORECAST PUBLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 84 p 20

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

SOUTH Africans are overreacting to the country's economic prospects and are suffering from what could be called a "recession syndrome".

So says the Department of Economics at Rand Afrikaans University in its latest optimistic quarterly econometric forecast.

Headed by professor Geert de Wet, the contributors to the forecast believe people are unnecessarily pessimistic at the moment.

There are, they say, "many positive signs which signal the return of moderate prosperity". However, they don't expect the full effects of the positive signs to be felt much before 1986.

The RAU team bases its optimism mainly on what it sees as "the significant" increase in exports which is currently taking place.

"The increase in exports is now leading the economy into a true recovery, based on an increase in production, in contrast to the previous quasi-recovery based on Government expenditure and wage increases".

They also emphasise the recent return of a surplus on current account which, they point out, is not the result of an increasing gold price but has come about partly as a result of the low value of the rand on international markets.

An increase in the value of the rand is not expected next year as a moderate deterioration of the dollar is expected only in 1986. Meanwhile the improvement on the current account will serve to prevent the rand from falling further.

Indications that interest rates have started a slow but definite downward trend is another reason for the RAU team's optimism.

So is what they see as "a renewed and serious effort towards fiscal discipline" being introduced by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis; and their prediction that although growth will be lower in 1985 than it was this year, it will be more soundly based on exports and production, rather than on expenditure.

Although assuming a disciplined approach in monetary and fiscal policy, as well as weak bargaining power on the part of labour, they predict inflation will probably remain at around 12 percent next year — as a result of electricity and petrol price increases.

However, ever optimistic, they believe (or rather hope) that the expected decline in aggregate expenditure coupled with strict monetary and fiscal policy, may in the end be strong enough to account for a lower rate (between eight and 12 percent) before the end of 1985.

During 1986 and 1987, the inflation rate is expected to drop to 8,3 and 5.7 percent respectively.

However, they warn that their optimism with regard to an eventual decline in the rate of inflation may prove unrealistic "if we don't see monetary and fiscal discipline in the next three years".

They also warn that a further substantial strengthening of the dollar on world markets may force both the rand and the price of gold down. And as a result, interest rates may increase again while tax increases may become unavoidable just in order to maintain present Government income levels.

And, finally, they warn that another drought year may neutralise the effect of increasing exports and leave us with zero or even negative growth in 1985.

CONSERVATIVE CHRISTIANS PREPARE CAMPAIGN AGAINST WCC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 84 p 9

[Text]

CONSERVATIVE, traditionalist South African Christians are gearing up for a campaign against the World Council of Churches and its South African counterpart, the SA Council of Churches.

A spokesman for the consolidated United Christian Action Group, Mr Jan Roodbol, said in Pretoria yesterday that thousands of leaflets were to be distributed to South African Christians, calling on them to speak out in their churches against the WCC.

The plans are being finalised against the background of yesterday's Nobel peace prize award in Oslo to Bishop Desmond Tutu, New Archbishop of Johannesburg and former secretary general of the SA Council of Churches.

"We are making particular play of the massive amounts given over the past 14 years by the WCC to the communistic South

West African Peoples Party, the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress," he said.

Since 1970 the WCC had given a total of more than R10-million from its "programme to combat racism" to the three organisations — and this year, again, R167 000 to Swapo, R116 000 to the ANC and R50 000 to the PAC, he said.

"We are trying to bring home to Christians who are concerned about the growth of the liberation theology, or social gospel, in their churches, that by not protesting within their churches they are party to anti-South African propaganda, legal aid for terrorists and support for the dependents of terrorists," he said.

Clearly, such churches were also consenting to the extreme leftist and revolutionary stance of

the three Black organisations by ignoring the contradiction between statements made by the WCC and the organisations' objectives.

The WCC claimed that the purpose of recipient organisations must be consistent with the general purpose of itself and its members.

However, the organisations which had benefited were on the record as fighting to seize power in South West Africa and South Africa, to set up socialist states.

"The WCC actually uses the silence of member churches as its justification to make terror grants.

"By not speaking out, or by allowing churches to remain members of the WCC, South African Christians are giving a tremendous moral boost to the ANC, PAC and Swapo," said Mr Roodbol.

CSO: 3400/357

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA SAYS MOZAMBIQUE CHARGES TO BE INVESTIGATED

MB281629 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] The Mozambican Government has communicated with the South African Government and has denied that it accused the South African Government of violating the Nkomati Accord.

In a statement issued in Pretoria today, the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says that he had had an opportunity to study the text of President Machel's recent speech at Manica and that he had discussed certain aspects of the speech with Mozambican leaders. Mr Botha said the Mozambican Government had categorically denied that any accusations had been made about South Africa violating the accord.

The Mozambican Government had a fact referred appreciatively to the positive role played by the South African Government in implementing the accord.

Mr Botha announced that there would nevertheless be an investigation into the allegations made by Mozambique today that help was reaching the RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] resistance movement from South African territory and the territory of other countries. The Government of Mozambique, he said, had made it clear that it was not accusing the South African Government of assisting RENAMO.

CSO: 3400/368

GOVERNMENT APPROVES PLAN TO BOOST BORDER SECURITY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 84 p 35

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

The Cabinet has approved a master plan — involving more than R34-million over the next two years — which endeavours to stop depopulation of the strategically vital north and north-western Transvaal border area.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Pretoria yesterday that "stabilisation" of this specific border had been given top priority for the past two years.

Plans were now being made — as a priority and with the backing of the Cabinet — to improve agro-economic conditions along the border.

The area has been in

the grip of the "worst drought in living memory" for several years and the tempo of depopulation has been described in official circles as "alarming".

Farmers are leaving their lands to seek work in towns and cities, adding to the growing concern over security along the border.

Mr Heunis said a number of ministries are involved in the planning which covers a wide field of agriculture and service centres. It is also aimed at creating and improving the physical and social infrastructure of the area. Priority is the current 10 km border strip which will be extended to 50 km in terms of the Development of Designated Areas Act.

Mr Heunis said the relevant ministers concerned would make statements from time to time on various projects and measures.

An additional capital programme of R3,776-million had been approved for the present financial year, and R30,9-million would be earmarked for 1985/86.

Among measure envisaged are.

- A special help scheme through which the Land Bank will contribute to stabilising the area;

- Measures for existence will be extended to include the extra 40 km area;

- Compulsory residence will be demanded on all farms where owner-

ship is changed or hired out;

- The Designated Area Act will be defined to include the co-operation of organised agriculture; and

- Landowners who are not living on their farms will lose any subsidies or other benefits which may be established.

In the sphere of stabilising service centres, priority will be given to the stabilisation of Alldays and Dwalboom through the planning and provision of basic services and infrastructure.

Special attention will be given to the stabilisation of Messina, Swartwater, Ellisras and Thabazimbi.

CSO: 3400/358

NAUDE ON ROLE IN SACC

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Cas St Leger]

[Text]

DR BEYERS NAUDÉ, recently unbanned former NGK clergyman, will take over the reins of the SA Council of Churches from Bishop Desmond Tutu early in the New Year.

"I see my personal role to be a grave responsibility in a very difficult period in the life of our country and our churches," said Dr Naudé.

"I hope I will be able to do the job justice," he said. "I am aware of its tremendous demands."

Dr Naudé, 69, former Broederbond and head of the Christian Institute, whose seven-year banning order was lifted on September 26, was asked in November by church leaders and the SACC executive to assume the role of caretaker general-secretary for a period of up to two years.

The post falls vacant at the end of January when Bishop Desmond Tutu becomes the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg.

Dr Naudé, whose home in Green-side, Johannesburg, was subjected to an attack by stone-throwing vandals a few days after he was unbanned, and whose car was petrol-bombed two years ago, is aware that, as a controversial figure taking up a controversial post, he may be the victim of further violence.

Sanity

Harassment was possible, he said, but: "There is no point in worrying. One only hopes that sanity prevails."

He decided to accept the full-time, paid position in response to the needs of the council and because of his commitment to its goals and

aims.

"Nobody can ever hope to satisfy everybody", he said, "but I will certainly try to the best of my ability to understand the feelings of the different groups in the spirit of fairness and openness."

He is to be "caretaker" general-secretary as the SACC feels it important to find young leadership from within the churches.

The two-year period will give time for the training of potential candidates to take over from Dr Naudé in 1987.

After his seven years of confinement to his home and the bounds of Johannesburg, he is looking forward to the demands of the job and the travelling it will involve both countrywide and abroad.

As to changes in the SACC's operation, particularly with regard to overseas funding which drew the criticism of the Eloff Commission, Dr Naudé said he was not yet in a position to know what negotiations were already underway.

In time, he said, he would have talks with Bishop Tutu, acting general-secretary Mr Dan Vaughan, and council staff to work out the situation within the SACC.

He sees the SACC role to be that of "reflecting and clarifying the consensus of its member churches and the message of the Gospel as it relates to our situation in this country".

The invitation to Dr Naudé from the SACC presidium was unanimous and he said he had accepted only after ensuring he had the full support of the SACC and its members.

SAM BUTI'S TOWNSHIP PLAN ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 13

[Article by Graham Watts]

[Text]

THE mayor of Alexandra, the Rev Sam Buti, this week announced a plan for his small township with implications for the whole country.

The plan — for the incorporation of the neighbouring industrial areas of Kew, Marlboro and Wynberg into Alexandra — is a challenge to an important range of political actors, not least Mr Buti.

Put simply, Mr Buti says he has no source of money to run Alexandra — except rents. Increased rents result in unrest on the one hand and higher wage demands on the other: both threaten the white industrialists next door.

So why don't they become a part of Alexandra so that their rates can be spent on the people who work for them? he asks.

This constitutes what Mr Buti calls "the acid test" of the government's constitutional formula for black urban areas.

If it is not agreed to, he says, "it could expose the whole black local authorities system as a mockery".

The plan is also a challenge to:
 ● The Progressive Federal Party-dominated Sandton town council, the only PFP council in the country, under whose control most of the industrial area falls. ("We are turning to our English-speaking neighbours and saying: 'We are in trouble,'" says Mr Buti.)

● The industrialists themselves who draw their labour from Alexandra. ("You cannot run industry on people who are unhoused and hungry.")

● Other black local authorities who have taken the rent-increase option — for many at great expense in life and property in subsequent unrest. ("We have met with other black local authorities, but we appear to have a problem getting the idea across.")

● Radicals who refuse to work "within the system". If Mr Buti's proposals are accepted and a similar formula is

worked out for other black townships, those who work "within the system" will have something real to offer their followers. The hope of a house today tends to cloud the belief in a non-racial, democratic South Africa tomorrow.

● Mr Buti himself. As one of the most prominent black figures with legitimacy to accept the new black municipalities, Mr Buti risks confirming his critics' belief that the system is a fraud and he cannot — though he might genuinely wish to — win anything through it. (Asked whether it was not also his own acid test, Mr Buti replied: "Definitely, it is.")

The question of how to finance black municipalities has been the most vexing among both government and other participants in seeking a viable constitutional and economic formula. There have been recommendations for new taxes on investment, turnover and employment which have resulted in an understandable outcry from organised commerce and industry.

Mr Buti has gone straight to the heart of the problem, defining it with clarity, recommending its resolution with style.

"Black local authorities have got to be made viable. We are saying to the government: 'This is your policy. Let us see it work,'" Mr Buti told a Press conference this week.

He handed out a detailed plan complete with maps and tables and described it as "a highly political act".

"If these proposals are not acceptable, then the black local authorities should be scrapped. How else are we going to survive? How else?"

Not by increasing rents, he said.

"That would throttle our people. It would be absurd if the development of Alexandra were to become a threat to our own people. The uprisings in black townships is tied to this same issue," said Mr Buti.

"I offer to the government and to industry a hand of friendship and stability."

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation, Development and Education, which oversees policy and the administration of black areas, said the department had not yet received an application from the Alexandra town council. As soon as it did so, the application would be considered on merit.

The Sandton town council would say only that it would look closely at the proposals but no-one wanted to comment on them at this stage. The Sandton Chamber of Commerce was opposed to the idea.

In Johannesburg Mr Francois Oberholzer, chairman of the city council management committee, said he would wait for an "official application" on the proposals through the Department of Co-operation, Development and Education and "then we will very seriously consider them".

In principle, he said, he recognised that the black local authorities did not have economic viability or a sound tax base.

Mr Nigel Mandy, author of 'A City Divided', said Mr Buti had made a stimulating challenge that helped identify the problem. His proposal, however, was not the solution.

"It is a metropolis-wide problem," said Mr Mandy. "What we need is an umbrella body with a financing system for the entire metropolis, not a solution based on fragmented and divided areas."

The regional services councils provided the basis for a solution, but they did not go far enough, he said.

ALTECH CHALLENGED AS REUNERT BUYS INTO TM

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Mike Jensen]

[Text]

COMPETITION between SA's two electronics giants — Reunert and Altech — has reached new levels, with Reunert buying a major stake in Telephone Manufacturers of SA (TM) for R62,75m.

Altech has traditionally held the lion's share of Post Office business, which accounts for about a third of SA's R3bn a year electronics industry.

But the Reunert acquisition now leaves only one area of Post Office business outside the competition — long-distance transmission.

Agreement in principle has been reached for GEC SA — owned equally by Reunert and GEC UK — to buy a 50% stake in TM.

The purchase is being made from GEC UK. Plessey SA remains the other 50% shareholder of TM.

TM is one of three suppliers of electronic telephone exchanges and is the sole supplier of telephones to the Post Office. Both types of equipment are supplied under long-term contracts that run to March 1985.

Reunert has not been represented in these markets until now.

GEC SA will acquire, with effect from October 1, GEC UK's 50% stake in TM. Payment will be in the form of R62,75m worth of preference shares in GEC SA.

Half of the prefs will be converted to ordinary shares in GEC SA on April 85 and the balance not later than October 1, 1986.

To maintain its 50% stake in GEC SA, Reunert will buy new ordinary shares in GEC SA at a cost of R62,75m, half when the first block of preference shares are converted to ordinaries and the other half when the balance of conversions take place.

The chairman of Reunert, Mr Derek Cooper, said yesterday: "The acquisition will have no material affect on Reunert's net asset value, but is expected to increase earnings for the period to September 1985 by about 3c a share."

"More importantly, this represents a significant broadening of the telecommunications business in which Reunert has been investing over the past year."

Mr Colin Ferreira, the managing director of Reunert Information Services, said three companies in the Reunert group were already deeply involved in telecommunications.

"Through Telkor and AEI Henley, Reunert supplies microwave transmission equipment and PABXs (telephone exchanges), as well as holding a five-year Post Office supply contract for coin telephone boxes."

"Through ATC, telecommunication cables are supplied to the Post Office under a five-year contract."

Mr Cooper added that in the past financial year, ended in September, the group's electronic business had a turnover of R348m, or 37% of Reunert's total turnover. Of the group's profits, 83% were earned in the electronics and electrical engineering field.

GRAND APARTHEID FACES CRITICAL TEST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Dec 84 p 25

[Article by Brian Pottinger: "Busy Going Nowhere"]

[Text]

THE brickwork has for years been crumbling, the cement flaking, the edifice atremble.

Now Grand Apartheid — a magnificently misdirected attempt at social engineering — is facing its most critical test. Economics and the realpolitik of the 1980s have finally called it to account.

There are two sides to this coin; one a quixotic effort to keep people in the homelands and the other a Canute-type obsession for keeping people out of the "white" metropolitan areas.

Both endeavours have, inevitably, failed spectacularly.

And in the aftermath — hastened by drought, economic recession, political resurgence and international pressure — has come an intense national debate centred on the two most immediate symptoms of this Government's contemporary ideological malaise; consolidation and black-spot removals on the one hand and influx control on the other.

Bunkum

Consolidation has for years been to all intents and purposes bunkum. No less an authority than former Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Hennie van der Walt conceded that even if all the multi-billion-rand consolidation proposals were carried out it would not increase the GNP of the homelands by 0,5 percent.

And neither has it.

Successful rural development in Southern Africa has three preconditions; a ruling group prepared to accept fundamental agrarian reform, a means to reduce the population carried by the homelands and an effective and tremendously resourced national development strategy.

Pretoria's ideological commitments ensure imperfect compliance with all three preconditions.



As far as keeping blacks out of 'white' areas is concerned, nothing succeeds like failure

The homeland structure is buttressed by the traditional, conservative chiefs, whose greatest power lies in the right to allocate land for communal use; hardly the cutting edge for a rural renaissance.

The Government's drive to get blacks off "white land", meanwhile, has grossly overloaded the homelands.

Between 1948 and 1980 the per capita agricultural production of the homelands *dropped* by 25 percent as the Government trucked in millions from "white" South Africa. Land — lots of it — does not exist.

And talk of national strategy becomes laughable when one considers the numerous homeland authorities, district and regional, through which development money trickles and sometimes disappears.

The long-gestating cri-

sis of the homelands — compounded by the drought — makes the Government's plans for "black-spot" removals and more wholesale shunting of unwilling people from place to place harder to justify and more difficult to accept.

And that is where the first critical debate is taking place.

Sordid

An estimated 600 000 people are earmarked for resettlement in the short term. The Black Sash and other organisations which have monitored the sordid forced-removals saga believe a major government offensive is about to begin.

But is it? If the truth be known the Government itself is not quite sure. It faces a major dilemma.

A move ahead on large-scale removals will certainly be courting unprecedented international condemnation, shatter any claims of "reformist" intentions and embarrass its already badly compromised coalition partners from the coloured and Indian communities.

And the cost — a big factor to a pragmatic Government — is enormous.

Public surveillance of forced removals has upped the ante; in compensatory land, compensation for existing dwellings, facilities at the new sites and the quality of transport.

But the other horn of the dilemma is political. To admit there will be no more removals is to deny a fundamental tenet of the apartheid ideology which has guided the National Party for years.

This hole in the doughnut will be quickly exploited by white conservatives, who, while slow on rationality, are desperately quick on ideological sloganeering.

The arguments over, round and under consolidation and black-spot removals will be critical in the coming months.

The second side of the coin is, of course, the Government's problems with keeping blacks out of "white" South Africa. And that involves influx control.

Having trucked hundreds of thousands of

black South Africans into the homelands in the interests of whitening large parts of the country, the Government has successfully created the very conditions which have ensured a massive exodus of the same blacks towards the "white" metropolitan areas.

Pointless

In dealing with this influx — research indicates that most of it is the consequence of dire economic necessity — the Government has consistently opted for the negative approach; direct intervention through legislation and an enormous bureaucratic machine.

The "dual-track" approach of direct negative control in the urban areas and a positive developmental approach in the rural areas through the creation of decentralised industrial growth points is also in large part bunkum.

The job-creation programme — not to be dismissed entirely — is still not nearly big enough to deal with the problem and is horrendously expensive at a time when cheap jobs are what the country needs.

And the negative controls — resulting in the criminalising of 300 000 South Africans this year alone — have proved pointless.

Studies show that even an area like the Western Cape, where the harshest forms of influx control exist, still boasts an "illegal" population of 42 percent.

Other studies would indicate that more than 2,5-million people have urbanised themselves in informal settlements in homeland areas which border "white" metropolitan areas.

They are in everything but name city dwellers, but, because of State ideology, they are phantom legions — unrecognised, unprovided for, unplanned for.

The Government has in recent times perfunctorily genuflected to omnipresent realities; pushed home-ownership, lowered housing standards, encouraged the informal economic sector and cautiously probed site-and-service options.

But there is as yet no overall urbanisation strategy which accepts as bottom-line the inevitability of the urban flow.

At a time of desperate need for a stable urban community, it is ludicrous to think that every recent government attempt to modify influx control has been aimed at *reducing* the corps of permanent urban residents instead of expanding it.

Charade

The charade cannot continue; the Government seems as aware of that as anybody else. Its problem — no less than in rural development — is ideological.

A rapid and publicly acknowledged urbanisation process for blacks reduces the saliency of the homelands as political platforms.

Influx control has thus become the second critical issue of national debate, with a quite awesome body of opinion marshalling to demand its phasing out — not least of all in business quarters, among organisations such as the Urban Foundation, in some Government think-tanks and verligte circles.

This week Gillette opened a subsidised legal-aid clinic on the East Rand as part of its social action programme.

This largely unrecorded event is important; big business, at last, is actively weighing in against an unrealistic programme of social organisation based on an outdated urbanology and 19th-century demography.

KATE PHILIP'S 'CALM COURAGE' PRAISED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 4 Dec 84 p 19

[Text] KATE PHILIP, president of Nusas, believes that if it was the intention of the police to intimidate her by detaining her, they have not succeeded in the slightest.

Exuding the rare quality of calm but passionate courage, she told The Daily News, during a break in the Nusas congress in Pietermaritzburg, that if she stood on the bed in her cell and looked out of the window, she could just see the buildings of Johannesburg in the distance.

"It was a wonderful sight."

During her 14 days of solitary confinement she kept up her courage staying fully occupied — doing physical exercises and reading the Bible — her only reading matter.

All this, she said, was under the unrelenting eye of a close-circuit television camera, which kept up its vigil 24 hours a day.

"This takes away the last right one has in solitary confinement — privacy. When people talk about solitary confinement being a form of torture, I know what they mean."

Miss Philip was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, "for the purposes of interrogation".

"I was interrogated all right by the Security Police, but I could not tell them anything they didn't know already. It was all there for them to read in the Press.

"They asked me a little about Nusas, but they were mainly concerned about my participation in the stayaway on the Reef. I was at the meeting where the stayaway was decided upon. But the information they wanted was public information anyway."

She spoke with calm intensity, and without a hint of bitterness or despair: "I believe that I was protected by my position as president of Nusas. The police treated me civilly, with kid gloves, and allowed me to see the district surgeon four times.

"But I had no sense of what was happening outside. I did not know if the United Democratic Front had been banned, or how many of their members had been arrested. Occasionally I would glimpse other detainees in jail, and I would wonder how many others had been locked up."

She described the supportive glances she received from fellow detainees as being tremendously reinforcing.

"They try to prevent you seeing any of your friends or colleagues, but they are not always successful. Visiting the district surgeon, I caught a glimpse of a fellow detainee."

She is immensely grateful for the backing and support she received from her parents. "The last thing you need at that stage is an undermining of your political beliefs. The police told my parents that they did not know the kind of things 'their daughter had been up to'. My entire extended family, from my grandmother onwards, were all very much behind me. I was very proud of them when I found out, on my release, how they had protested against my detention."

Miss Philip regards the police baton charge on students and liberal leaders on the steps of St George's Cathedral in Cape Town in 1972 as being a major politicising factor in her life. Her sister, Jane, was one of the students charged.

CSO: 3400/354

RURAL AREAS SEEN RIPE FOR CIVIL UNREST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Dec 84 p 11

[Article by Philip Van Niekerk]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA is sowing the seeds of a catastrophe in the rural areas ... and could soon be reaping civil unrest worse than the current strife in urban townships.

Researchers working in the various "homelands" are increasingly coming across signs of resentment and resistance to the authorities as more and more people are cast into beggary ... without jobs, land or proper food. Witwatersrand University's Professor Jeremy Keenan, who is in charge of a number of research projects in the rural areas, has noted a dramatic increase in the level of resentment and disenchantment.

This has gone hand in hand with massive overcrowding in the homelands over the past decade, as a result of influx control, forced removals and soaring unemployment.

Altogether, researchers have estimated there could be three-million people out of work in South Africa.

In the past two years, the country has been hit by the worst economic slump in 50 years.

Workers have been laid off

in almost every sector of a sliding economy. And, approaching one of the bleakest Christmases in years, a fresh wave of retrenchments is looming.

However, the recession has merely exacerbated an already high structural problem, which saw unemployment rise steadily between the late Sixties and the Eighties.

This trend has been largely attributed to replacing people with machines in industry — and is particularly true of the agricultural sector, where the tractor and the combine harvester have displaced more than 400 000 jobs since 1970.

Almost three-million — about a third of all children in South Africa — are underweight and stunted for their age.

Dr Machupe Mphahlele, Lebowa's Secretary of Health, says half of the territory's 600 000 school-children suffer from malnutrition, with the situation likely to worsen.

However, there has been malnutrition in South Africa for more than 50 years. In 1970 — which was not a drought year — more than 50 000 children died of starvation in South Africa.

Prof Keenan says: "Drought is not by any means the major cause of rural poverty in South Africa. Most people in the homelands don't have access to land ... so they don't stand to be affected by the drought."

"The major cause of poverty is apartheid: structural unemployment, relocation of the unemployed in the homeland areas and the dispossession of land in the bantustans by big capital."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national director of the Black Sash, believes that retrenched migrant workers who often stay in the city to look for work illegally — people with absolutely no stake in the system — should be causing the Government and the private sector sleepless nights.

One sign that the population is growing restive is the increased expenditure on homelands' security to police and control people.

To fund this control, says Prof Keenan, the local authorities in the homelands have to tax more, setting up a vicious cycle of suspicion and hostility ... which must break some time.

RADICALS LINKED TO SOLIDARITY'S SPLIT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Brian Pottinger and Ticks Chetty]

[Text]

PERSONALITY and political differences within Solidarity, the official Opposition in the House of Delegates, were behind this week's surprise breakaway by four members.

Their walkout was widely expected in the ruling National People's Party (NPP), but the first Solidarity leader Mr J N Reddy heard about it was on a radio broadcast.

The dissidents, under the leadership of Dr Dawood Cader, announced on Thursday that they were leaving Solidarity to create a bloc of independents between Solidarity and the NPP.

Dr Cader said the main reasons for the walk-out were dissatisfaction with Solidarity's approach to the question of coalition with the NPP and unhappiness with the Solidarity executive's treatment of the party leader.

Behind the split lies a fierce struggle within the party between a "radical" wing led by the party chairman, Mr Pat Poovalingam, and a more moderate faction, until now grouped around Dr Cader.

Mr Poovalingam has taken the lead in steering the party away from any unity talks with Mr Amichand Rajbansi's NPP and has virtually pledged the party not to accept ministerial posts.

The matter came to a head recently with increasing speculation that Mr Reddy may be offered a post in the

central Cabinet and Mr Rajbansi may agree to share some of the Ministers' Council positions with members of Solidarity.

Inevitable

A Solidarity party caucus meeting two weeks ago flatly rejected unity moves by Mr Rajbansi, but dissident elements in Solidarity felt the party should stop fighting Mr Rajbansi and look more closely at issues affecting the Indian community.

Dr Cader's dissident group has reduced Solidarity's position in the House of Delegates and given the NPP an unassailable eight-man majority.

There are also indications that independent candidates attached to the Labour Party and the lone People's Independence Party member will continue supporting a Rajbansi alliance.

Although Mr Rajbansi was cautious this week about the implications of the break away, he said he believed it was inevitable that the dissident group would in future work more closely with the ruling party on matters of principle.

Mr Reddy said he was not disillusioned. "We are still feeling our way in this political process," he said.

MANIPULATION OF LABOR MOVEMENT FEARED

Durban POST NATAL in English 5-8 Dec 84 p 16

[Article by Kanthan Pillay: "The Big Worker Stayaway: How the Politicians Failed"]

[Text]

MANIPULATION of the South African labour movement could lead to a rift between the workforce and the political struggle.

This emerges from an analysis of two important events on the South African labour front.

In the first case, the management of Simba Quix agreed to re-open talks with the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union after the union called for a boycott of Simba products in response to the dismissal of over 400 workers.

In the second case, over 80 percent of the Witwatersrand workforce participated in a stayaway called by the United Democratic Front and several other organisations in solidarity with the demands of boycotting students.

The two cases are seemingly unrelated, but are linked in that both represent a trend — increasing co-operation between the labour movement and community-based organisations.

Development of the relationship between the unions and political organisations, although never unhealthy, had been stagnant for a number of years and only recently came to the fore.

The new trend is the result of a realisation by the labour movement and the political organisations that their needs are closely interrelated.

For the labour movement, it came from the knowledge that campaigns along the lines of the Simba boycott could not be effective without community support.

For the political and community organisations which organised the stayaway, it was the fact that the stayaway could not be pulled off without union support.

Yet while one was overwhelmingly successful, the other had led to major repercussions including the dismissal of several hundred workers around the Witwatersrand.

Why?

The pattern of support for the stayaway suggests that both union organisation and political mobilisation helped secure high absenteeism.

The areas of greatest support were in Ratanda (Heidelberg) where virtually the whole township stayed home, the Vaal where an estimated 90 percent joined the stayaway and the East Rand where an estimated 80 percent shunned work.

The East Rand solidarity has been claimed as a trade union achievement, as Fosatu has strong representation in the area and used its shop steward structure to promote the stay-home.

The support on the Vaal was due to the political consciousness of the people which appears to have been sharpened by the events since the September 3 rent protest.

The stayaway drew noticeably greater support than the action two months earlier — despite over 70 deaths and Operation Palmiet.

Likewise Ratanda — where residents have forced the resignation of the entire community council — appears to be a civic association action.

A leading Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) official explained the unions' support for the stayaway.

"On one level, we could say workers have a plain duty to support the democratic demands of the students," he said.

"But it goes further than that.

"Workers pay for their childrens' education and want a say in it."

Furthermore, he said, the stayaway was also in protest against the coun-

cil structure created by the Black Local Authorities Act.

"We know these councils have no funding except rents and our (wage) demands (won in negotiation) will be drained away through higher rents."

UDF Transvaal vice-president the Rev Frank Chikane, said the stayaway was fundamentally a demand for political rights.

But, he added, the protest was also a signal to the private sector:

"As long as the private sector takes capital as being more important than justice people will see it as the enemy."

Wits sociologist Professor Eddie Webster said demonstrations of this sort forced the ruling group to consider the question of reform more seriously.

"It also has an impact on participants in a way that leads to further organisation and action," he said.

However, Nazir Cassim, lecturer in Labour Law at the University of Natal, summed up the reasons for the effectiveness of the Simba strike and the shortcomings of the stayaway.

The major difference between the two was that while the one had been organised by trade unionists, the other had been organised by politicians.

"In any strike,

stayaway or boycott action, there are three things that have to be taken into account," Mr Cassim said.

"Firstly, you must be able to define objectives.

"Secondly, those objectives must be within reach.

"Third, any person that is being called upon to support any protest action must not be put out of pocket in the process."

The Simba strike and subsequent boycott action, he said, had been a carefully co-ordinated effort.

"The Simba workers had a well-defined goal — the re-instatement of their workers.

And more important, this goal was within reach of the Simba management.

"The stayaway, on the other hand was unrealistic to the point of being idealistic."

The stayaway, he said, would have had the effect of conscientising workers to a certain extent.

"But at what cost?

"It must be realised that people who go to work want to earn a living and are interested in improving their position.

"The proportion of those who are willing to forgo this for the larger goal of an improved society is very small.

"If people are being called upon to make sacrifices, as in the case of the stayaway, they need

a clearly defined goal to work toward.

"It doesn't help if they are told that they are taking part in support of 'equal rights for all'."

There was a real danger, he said, of "enlightened" managements becoming alienated through actions such as a stayaway.

"Admittedly, big business has some clout in influencing government opinion, but only to a certain extent.

"There is a very real danger that when a workforce goes out on strike in support of some demand that is not within the immediate power of management to grant, the management will simply turn away and look for other employees, in the homelands for instance."

The lessons to be learnt from the Simba strike and the stayaway were clear.

"If demands are put across to a management that are within their power to bring about, an enlightened management will go for it.

"However, if you put across an ill-defined demand such as 'change the system', you are forcing them to do something drastic.

"Unionists have shown the way with the Simba campaign.

"The politicians failed to use these lessons in the stayaway."

GOVERNMENT URGED TO STAY OUT OF CAR INDUSTRY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Dec 84 p 9

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

CALLS for Government legislation to rationalise the South African car industry are misguided, according to Dr Walter Hasselkus, managing director of BMW.

He said yesterday that while some measure of rationalisation might be necessary to reduce the over-abundance of manufacturers and models on the market, it must be governed by market forces.

Dr Hasselkus (right) was reacting to recent calls for Government intervention in the car industry. Some industry officials have suggested that Government help be enlisted to encourage car-makers to pull out of South Africa because the overcrowding of the market is harming all the country's car-makers.

Dr Hasselkus said: "One should be wary of moves which could take the element of competition out of the car market. At issue is not rationalisation as such, but whether one should allow legislation to take over the role of free market forces."

Dr Hasselkus said that before clamouring for rationalisation, industry critics should first identify the problems to be addressed. These were:

- low productivity levels;
- some car manufacturers and dealers were not viable and profitable, and so became extremely vulnerable at the first signs of economic decline
- most car buyers believed the cost of owning and running a car was too high.

"Neither a merging of manufacturing facilities, nor a reduction in the number of models would solve any of these problems," Dr Hasselkus said.

"In theory, rationalisation should reduce the capital and overhead costs relating to car manufacturing. In practice, this is unlikely.

"It should be borne in mind that examples of manufacturing rationalisation in South Africa have thus far not been successful. The complexity of producing cars with components from a diverse

range of overseas and local sources, create serious logistical and quality problems."

Dr Hassellus said alternatives to rationalisation offered advantages to car-makers and motorists. These included longer component production runs through export production.

"The mass production of components for export purposes would create more employment, it would earn valuable foreign exchange, more effective costs-per-unit would increase productivity and efficiency in the local manufacturing industry, and the concept would make locally manufactured products more attractive and competitive on international markets."

He said the industry should also work towards greater productivity through intensified training.

CSO: 3400/354

EXPORTS OF USED AIRCRAFT SOAR

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 2B

[Article by Lawrence Bedford]

[Text]

EXPORTS of second-hand corporate aircraft have taken off this year as recession-hit South African companies cash them in against the firming dollar.

The exchange rate is also turning South Africa into a bargain basement for dollar buyers.

But aviation experts warn that sellers may pay dearly later.

Sales, to buyers in the United States and Australia, are also having an effect on the country's air charter market.

Operators in this sector report too many charterers chasing a declining number of suitable aircraft.

The executive director of the Commercial Aviation Association of Southern Africa, Mr Cor Beek, said aircraft bought for tax or prestige reasons had been among the first to get the chop.

"A number of corporate owners — not a large number — have done away with their aircraft, basically sorting out their cash flow and cashing in on the dollar/rand exchange rate," he said.

"Owners of these aircraft had no real need for them and normally made their aircraft available for charter to increase usage."

Mr Beek said the sales had consequences, particularly for some air service operators licensed for charter work who did not truly own the aircraft they put up for hire.

Losing

"We are seeing charter companies with this kind of set-up, who take modern aircraft for executive charter on short leases, in a position

of being unable to get a desired aircraft and losing business to charter companies who have the aircraft."

Industry sources estimate about 50 corporate aircraft have been sold so far this year.

Comair's market manager, Mr Laurence Nicholls, said: "One broker has bought a total of 33 aircraft from SA. Companies selling because of the recession are capitalising on the strong dollar, in many cases receiving more rands than they originally paid for their aircraft, and gambling on a stronger rand if and when they repurchase."

For example, an average Cessna 210 (a six-seater, single-engine, piston-powered aircraft) sold ex-factory in the US 12 months ago cost \$160 000, or R189 237 at the then exchange rate. Today it costs \$170 000, or R312 213 at the current exchange rate.

US aircraft prices rise by 6% to 10% annually.

Avfin's managing director, Mr Brian Dunn, said the company had never been busier financing aircraft purchases. "The so-called recessionary times haven't affected us at all yet."

Mr Dunn said dealers were moving in on the SA market, concentrating on the more expensive second-hand aircraft, with sellers getting a three-fold return on an aircraft bought two years ago and dollar buyers getting a bargain.

"People owning turbo-prop

aircraft, the backbone of SA's charter fleet, are getting prices they cannot refuse because, businesswise, any return from operating, whatever the income, was merely a contribution towards fixed costs," he said.

In one recent deal, a turbo-prop belonging to the ex-managing director of the industrial banking arm of a South African bank was exported for R1,5-million.

Mr Dunn said Bonanza and Beechcraft Baron aircraft, ranging from about R50 000 to R100 000 two years ago, were now worth between 50% to 70% more.

Recovery

National Airways' general manager, Mr Vincent van Beuren, said the charter sector was usually hit by a downturn in the economy. "It usually happens early on, but fortunately we are starting to see increase in business. We are getting indications there may well be a business recovery nearby."

November is usually one of the charterers' busiest months.

Mr Michael van Ginkel, managing director of Avex, the holding company for Grand Central Air Charter, said demand for charters over the past three months had been brisk and better than last year.

"What's also really affected the industry is the tremendous increase in spares prices.

"Because of the dollar-rand exchange rate the industry is paying dearly for both parts and maintenance. Costs have gone up 200% in the past two years," he said.

MINE MERGER TAX PLAN SENDS OUT SHOCK WAVES

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

THE announcement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, of his intention to amend the Income Tax Act to prevent loss of revenue from mergers of mines has sent shock waves through the mining industry.

The Minister said this week that despite the technical and other advantages which in some cases resulted from mine mergers, the potential loss of revenue resulting from the schemes had become a cause for "serious concern".

The intention is to change the Act so that the capital expenditure incurred by any mine may be deducted from the income of that mine only.

This seems to have put the writing on the wall for some mining houses which have incorporated new mines under the wing of established mines as a 'tax shield'.

"The usual pattern of such a scheme is for a profitable gold mining company, which is paying tax at a high rate, to take over the gold mining operations of another company which is operating at a loss or at a low profit level, or which still has a large balance of unredeemed capex.

Liability

"The effect is always the same, namely that the tax liability of the profitable mine is either substantially reduced or eliminated entirely," the Minister said.

The surprise announcement came hard on the heels of an Anglo American statement of its intention to create

a massive 'super mine' incorporating six Free State gold mines.

Anglo issued a further statement this week indicating that the corporation's plans were not affected because all the Free State mines were making profits and paying tax, and therefore met the Minister's new requirements. But the timing of the Du Plessis statement is nevertheless seen as ominous.

Five other similar mergers are apparently awaiting official approval and the mining industry is concerned that at a time of falling ore grades and spiralling costs, a new trend toward rationalisation of production and efficiency — which could extend the life of the country's gold mining industry in particular — could be sacrificed by the government for short-term revenue gains.

"There is a definite need for this kind of thing, especially in the development of the Free State gold field south of the Sand River," said one broker analyst.

Reasonable

"But the Minister may be so wrapped up in his immediate cash needs that he will not be reasonable."

Complained a senior executive in the mining industry: "The government doesn't appreciate the enormous risks involved in establishing a gold mine."

The cost of constructing a 'green field' new mine can be

anything up to R1-billion — the Western Deep Levels No. 1 shaft will cost that alone when completed — and it is thought that if the Minister maintains his aggressive stance on the tax question, many mining houses will pull out of important projects which would have provided

"Now, we can focus on combining the best of each team's service, technical, production and design staffs for the benefit of the consumer and retailers alike."

To make the merger possible, new funding has been injected into Tek, which in turn has bought Defy from Glynwed of Britain and General Electric of America for R27-million.

Glynwed retains full ownership of the foundry and pressings division of Defy. This division, based at Newcastle in Natal, manufactures solid fuel stoves, cast iron cooking pots and porcelain enamelled baths.

CSO: 3400/354

MINING CAPITAL EQUIPMENT SALES DROP

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Dec 84 p 22

[Article by Roy Bennetts]

[Text]

SALES of capital equipment to the mines are down by 40% this year compared with 1983 although demand for spare parts and service is strong, say mining equipment manufacturers.

Chamber of Mines figures show 1982 capital expenditure by the mines was R1 256-million, climbing to R1 407-million in 1983. Estimates for 1984 are R1 460-million.

This could indicate that the mines are spending more money on replacement parts and have increased their contractor business for expansion.

Capex does not cover only the purchase of equipment but includes payment to contractors for building projects and expansion.

Tax claims

Total expenditure by the gold and coal mines, covering capex and general running expenses, was R5 951-million in 1983 — an increase of R440-million on 1982.

Purchases for 1984 should be about R6 000-million.

Capex by a mine may be

offset against tax and lease payments in the year in which it is incurred. The price paid may be reduced by 70% as an after-tax calculation. However, to qualify for such a high rebate a mine must have a large tax liability.

A marginal mine might have to pay for all its capex.

No tax rebate is given for sundry spending, such as stores, food and clothing.

This is the area which gives the best indication of trends in mine spending.

Mines, like the individual, are likely to be generous with money that can be reclaimed from tax, but will think twice before they dip into their own pockets.

In 1982 the gold mines spent R4 256-million on stores, food, clothes and sundries. These items cost R4 544-million in 1983.

An analysis of sundry spendings by the mines can indicate areas of expansion.

Gold mines spent nearly R40-million on cement in 1983, an increase of almost R10-million on 1982's figure, indicating increased building and shaft-sinking programmes.

Explosives and fuses cost R159.3-million, an increase of R33.4-million as mines

opened up lower-grade areas because of the high rand price for gold.

Purchases of drilling steel and detachable bits rocketed from R2.8-million in 1982 to more than R21-million in 1983.

There appears to have been little increase in expenditure on clothing.

Candles

The Chamber of Mines 1983 report says gold and coal mines increased spending on candles by R13,500.

In 1982 the mines bought 3 432kg of candles for R4 202 and 35 237kg of candles for R17 720 in 1983.

But the cost of stabling animals dropped from R291 702 in 1982 to R62 969 in 1983.

Colin Fenton, outgoing president of the Chamber of Mines, said in June that the gold mines continued to make a substantial contribution to the State's revenue, with estimated tax and State share of profits up 26% from the R1 851-million in 1982 at R2 360-million in 1983.

Some mines were paying more than 70% of profits in tax.

In spite of high tax the gold mines increased dividends by 26% from R1 372-million in 1982 to R1 731-million in 1983.

EAST LONDON DRYDOCK STAYS OUT OF COMMISSION

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 29 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The East London harbour drydock will be out of commission for at least another nine months.

This was disclosed yesterday by a senior official in the harbours engineering offices at SATS headquarters in Johannesburg. He said tenders for the construction of a new caisson are only due to be discussed by the Tender Board on December 5.

East London port authorities have had to do without the use of the Princess Elizabeth Drydock since May when the old caisson was lost on the rocks near Hout Bay while being towed back to its home port after having undergone maintenance repairs in Cape Town.

The lack of drydock facilities has had a fairly

serious effect on the local ship repair industry and the latest news has not been met with much enthusiasm.

The SATS spokesman in Johannesburg said the delay in accepting a tender for the building of a replacement unit was because of "certain misunderstandings".

He said the SATS Tender Board was now expected to name the successful tenderer after its meeting on December 5 "and then it will take about eight or nine months to obtain all the material, build the unit and deliver it to East London".

The 28 m by 14 m by 10 m steel "gate" is used to close the entrance to the drydock after a ship has been moved into position inside. The water is then drained to allow workers to work on the vessel which stands on a giant positioning block.

CSO: 3400/354

LADYSMITH FARMERS PRESSURE BLACKS TO LEAVE

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 2 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Jabulani Sikhakhane]

[Text] LADYSMITH'S white farmers are trying to pressurise black community members into leaving the areas.

This accusation was made this week by local community leaders, who said the farmers were trying to break the resistance of the people to forced removals.

Matiwane's Kop Community leader Percy Hlophe told City Press that neighbouring farmers had attempted to pressurise the community into accepting being removed from the area.

Mr Hlophe said that the Langlaagte Farmers' Association chairman had asked the Government long ago to remove "these people. They are not using tyghe land productively".

Relations worsened when Matiwane's Kop residents donated about 153 bags of grain to the victims of Cyclone Domoina.

Mr Hlophe said the Farmers' Association called a special meeting at Winter-ton. It is not known what they discussed.

But there was a great possibility that they dis-

cussed ways of putting more pressure on the Government to speed up their removal, he said.

He spoke about how the farmers had prevented the people from getting water from a natural spill they had been using for decades.

One farmer even threatened to poison the water if these people ever set their feet on his farm.

According to a statement issued by the Association For Rural Advancement, "hostile" white farmers have frequently used ecological issues to justify the removal of "black spots".

The statement further said the Ladysmith Farmers' Association's president had made an urgent plea to the Government "to speed up black spot removals" in the district.

In his speech to the Association's annual meeting in 1981, the president claimed that "subsistence farming on small holdings in Natal has failed".

"It has, over the years, been detrimental to the province as a whole. The land has become denude of vegetation, and soil has been destroyed with far-

reaching damage to the Tugela-Vaal system."

In a recent debate on the Co-operation and Development Amendment Act, the Klip River district MP said: "In my constituency there are so-called black spots."

'Let Us Stay in Weenen'

ABOUT 40 families from Stendahl's Mission near Weenen were removed to the controversial Waaihoek camp outside Ladysmith this week.

On Tuesday their homes were destroyed and the families — with their belongings — were loaded onto trucks and driven 60km to their new tin hut "homes".

There is an outcry in the area over the lack of water and shopping facilities. The nearest shop is 14km away.

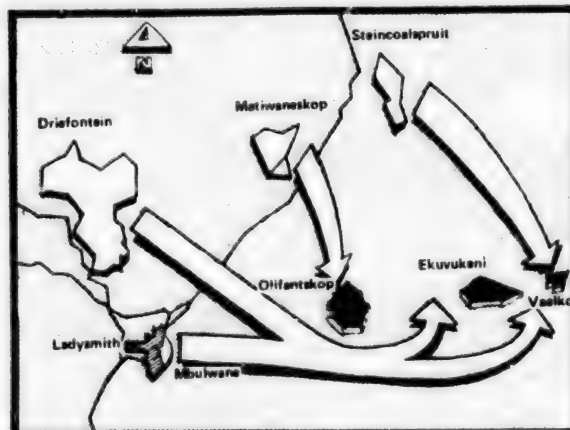
The removals are the first in a scheme by the Government — which could include 100 000

people — in the Ladysmith area.

Workers from the Association for Rural Advancement said people told them they were being "moved against their will".

At the camp, there is almost no hope of employment for any of the new people in the vicinity, and they will have to travel 40km to Ladysmith to look for work.

In terms of the 1936 Land Act, the local magistrate is supposed to hold an inquiry into the legal rights of the people to remain on their land.



Ladysmith's removals: It's all starting...

PFP: BLACK EDUCATION NEEDS GOVERNMENT ATTENTION NOW

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12. Dec 84 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government must act now to create a "new and positive spirit" in Black education says Mr Ken Andrew, the PFP spokesman on Black education.

Mr Andrew said in a statement issued in Durban yesterday that 1984 had been a disastrous year for Black education.

"It started with the announcement, once again, of desperately disappointing Black matric results," he said. "As the year progressed, boycotts and un-

rest spread until education at both school and university levels had been seriously disrupted in many parts of the country."

Purpose

This year might have served a useful purpose if some lessons had been learned. The Government has to act now to create a new and positive spirit in Black education, he said.

"Unfortunately, 1985 may start with the announcement of unsatisfactory Black matric results — with all the attendant problems of frustration, demoralisation and anger," he said.

"I appeal to the Government — pre-empt the anticipated disappointing results by showing that you are serious about fundamental changes in Black education. Show a constructive and sympathetic approach to pupils who didn't write their year-end examinations, and remove the air of despondency and desperation that pervades Black education at present by holding out a new vision for 1985."

Mr Andrew said, however, nothing would succeed until a measure of trust was restored between Black people and the authorities.

"In this regard, it is a tragedy that the policy statements concerning communications between Black pupils, teachers and communities and the education authorities, made by the Minister of Education and Training in May, 1984, were not timeously implemented. If they had been, many problems may not have occurred."

Mr Andrew also said:

● Black education would remain a problem as long as it was racially defined and that Black education was clearly in many respects unsatisfactory and inferior when compared with that of Whites.

● There was an urgent need for a national high level conference of senior educationists of all races to consider how to improve Black education as rapidly as possible.

● The involvement of the Black community in decision-making was essential if there was to be any hope of success.

"Parents, teachers, pupils and community leaders must be involved in this process," he said.

"Bishop Tutu was praised by the Minister earlier this year for his constructive contribution. Leaders of his calibre, recognised by Blacks as such, must be brought

into the essential process of renewal in Black education."

Participation

Mr Andrew said, however, South Africans should not delude themselves. Black education would always be affected by other socio-economic problems. And until the wider issues of Black political participation were satisfactorily resolved, Black education would remain subject to abnormal stresses and strains and would often be drawn into broader conflict situations. — Sapa.

REASSESSMENT OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS LOOMS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 10 Dec 84 p 12

[Article by Michael Tissing]

[Text]

The Black Consciousness outlook will come under intense examination when three Consciousness-oriented organisations hold separate meetings in Cape Town this month.

The Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) will hold its student executive council meeting at Maryland Centre in Hanover Park on December 14 and 15.

National Forum (NF), whose activists adopted a confrontationist approach to police and pro-election parties in the tri-cameral elections in August, meet at the Kismet Theatre in Athlone on December 16.

They will discuss post-election strategy.

THE DECISION

An action that will be planned is an active anti-conscription campaign which affiliates will embark on next year.

The most important decision made concerning National Forum itself will be whether it co-ordinates action among affiliates or adopts a formal structure in which affiliates would be accountable to it for their programmes.

On December 17-18 the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will hold its fifth congress at Retreat Civic Centre.

Since inauguration in 1978, the Azanian People's Organisation emphasis has been first on the demand for the return of the land to the indigenous people of the country and second that political power must be transferred to the majority in a one-man-one-vote election and not at a national convention.

Third, Azapo has said the struggle for liberation was to be conducted by blacks who felt the brunt of apartheid oppression.

The organisation defined blacks to include the African, coloured and Indian communities.

There are pointers in recent utterances by members that there will be an emphasis on socialism in the coming year.

Azapo has said several times that it is not just against apartheid, but against the capitalist system which exploits black workers.

At a symposium in April 1981 it adopted the position that class and race coincided in the

South African context.

Its class analysis said the South African Government adopted interventionist policies of race discrimination in its capitalist economy and made class coincide with race.

The organisation's interpretation of classes is that the white ruling class controls the offices of political power and runs the economy.

Blacks comprise the major part of the working class which toils in factories, farm fields and mines.

However, since the Azanian People's Organisation took on the class analysis of society, it has not drummed home the mechanics of the socialist state among rank-and-file members or with the public.

Its leaders have called for the establishment of a Workers' Republic of Azania, but have never had workshops or seminars on a national public level to thrash out the intricacies of a future socialist economic and political framework.

The Cape Town congress is likely to change that.

Natal region vice-president Mr Imrann Moosa says only 10 percent of the black working class is unionised.

He says the Azanian People's Organisation expresses working class interests in the establishment of a socialist state and that one day the Black Consciousness movement and the working class, vanguard of the struggle against capitalism, will become synonymous.

ORE SHIPMENT TO JAPAN REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Dec 84 p 14

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A milestone in the bulk iron ore trade between South Africa and Japan was reached this week when Safmarine's 162 000-ton Sishen, loaded its 7-millionth ton at Saldanha Bay for delivery to the Far East.

The Sishen, the largest South African-registered vessel, is on her 45th voyage between the west coast and the Far East. Since she was built in 1977, the Sishen has been permanently employed on the SA/Japan run and takes about 60 days to complete the round trip.

The loading process of more than 100 000 tons a trip takes 36 hours. The ship completed loading on Wednesday and was due to sail yesterday morning.

The Sishen was built on the basis of an agreement for the sale and purchase of Sishen iron ore between Iscor and six Japanese steel mills.

The contract covers a period of 10 years and is due to end on March 31, 1988.

The contract also resulted in the development of the Sishen/Saldanha Bay iron ore export scheme and the construction of the 800 km railway line between the open cast mine in the north-western Cape and the sea.

Japan takes about half, or 1.8-million tons a year, of the iron ore exported through Saldanha Bay, while the other half goes to industry in Britain, Germany, France and Italy.

The close co-operation which exists between Safmarine and Iscor and the Japanese steel mills has resulted in a smooth-flowing export operation which in recent times has been under strain because of the worldwide slump in the demand for iron ore.

CSO: 3400/354

BRIEFS

CAPE POOLS OPEN TO ALL--CAPE TOWN--All races are allowed to swim at council pools throughout the Cape Peninsula, including the Sea Point Pavilion. The opening of the pools, after a lengthy and sometimes heated debate in council recently, indicates a slight "change of nuance" in the application of council policy, rather than a fundamental policy-shift, says chairman of the Amenities and Health Committee, Mr Peter Muller. "The council's policy is one of unrestricted use of all public facilities under its control including swimming pools, by all its citizens," he said this week. He conceded, however, that in the past, attendants had been able to use their discretion in discouraging people who were "obviously disqualified" from using "White" pools. He said pool attendants would continue to warn "people of colour" that they were liable for police prosecution at White pools if members of the public complained about their presence, as this was beyond council control. Mr Muller said his committee felt the move was in accordance with the spirit of the new constitutional dispensation and the government's announced intention to move away from discrimination. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 84 p 13]

BONUS BONDS RACKETS--RACKETS with Bonus Bonds, not just church pressure, are the main reason why South Africa's "legal lottery" is being scrapped. This belief is widely held in financial circles. They say the bonds could be used to "wash" money on which no tax was paid, cover up illegal deals and avoid death duties. People moving funds overseas illegally would find Bonus Bonds easier to carry--and hide--than bundles of banknotes. The amount of money cashed after the last draw on February 1 next year may provide an indication of how much "hot" money could have been involved. Financial institutions would dearly like to get their hands on the Bonus Bonds bonanza of R500 million that South Africans have invested in the scheme. A rush by the public to cash their bonds could drain large quantities of money from the Treasury and even upset the Government's finances severely. But the reinvestment of this money with the banks and building societies would be like rain after a drought. It would increase their cash holdings and could even lead to a reduction in the cost of borrowed money. Meanwhile the Government has made it clear that it is not necessary for holders of bonus bonds to cash them after the last draw. If uncashed they will be automatically converted into bonus conversion bonds on February 1 and will carry interest equal to 10,47 percent a year--which will be tax-free. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Dec 84 p 4]

WEMBLEY HELIPORT--STEPS were being taken to 'rescue' the Wembley Heliport in Johannesburg, said the president of the Helicopter Association of Southern Africa (Hasa), Mr Vincent van Buuren, this week. The heliport, a public facility for which the city council carries responsibility, has been managed for the past few years by Command Airways, which is no longer prepared to bear the costs. The company had been trying to develop a heli-service between the city and Jan Smuts airport but had been frustrated because of landing rights difficulties. Mr van Buuren said negotiations with the council and people in the industry on the continued existence of the facility in its present form were now continuing. "Other operators, particularly corporate users, have been using the pad and it has become useful. The association is concentrating on the establishment of urban heliports and helipad sites, which are, after all, part of the transport infrastructure, before these areas develop to the extent of blocking such development out," Mr van Buuren added. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 2B]

BISHO GROWTH--BISHO--Bisho's population was destined to grow to 100 000 inhabitants within the next 20 years, the Ciskei Director of Planning, Mr G. F. Godden, said at the official opening of a supermarket complex here yesterday. He said in that time the city would be equal to any city of comparable size anywhere in Southern Africa. It would not be a product of separate development, but would symbolise a new deal for the people of Southern Africa in that it would represent the spirit and philosophy of a free and independent people who again had found the dignity of human life. They would give expression in the new city to that spirit. Mr Godden said Bisho would be a city in which the whole Ciskei nation would come to demonstrate its pride. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 28 Nov 84 p 8]

ARMSCOR AIRSTRIP--CAPE TOWN--A multimillion rands airstrip will be built by Armscor, at its new missile testing range in the Bredasdorp district near the De Hoop Nature Reserve. A notice inviting tenders for the construction of 10 km of runways and taxiways has appeared in a national Daily Tender Bulletin. A spokesman for Armscor could not be contacted yesterday to comment on the planned construction. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 28 Nov 84 p 1]

LAC 'USELESS'--A MAN who served on the Local Affairs Committee for five years, now says he believes the system is "useless and ineffective". Chinnia "Billy" Naidoo has pulled out of today's Southern Durban LAC election in protest. Mr Naidoo, a candidate in Ward Five, said he had served the LAC for five years during which time he found that very little, if anything, had been achieved for the community. "The LACs are toothless bodies," he said. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 28 Nov-1 Dec 84 p 7]

STUDENT RADIO ORGANISATION--THE National Student Radio Organisation is to become multiracial, following a constitutional amendment at its annual conference in Stellenbosch, the new president of the organisation, Mr Andrew Day, said in a statement issued yesterday. At the conference, held from December 3-7, the organisation--which co-ordinates university radio stations--also changed its name to become the co-ordinating Student Radio Organisation Mr Day said. The amendment allowed for the affiliation of all universities, colleges and technikons that fall within the northern borders of South Africa,

excluding Lesotho and Swaziland, but including South West Africa, the statement said. "This will therefore allow for the affiliation of universities, colleges and technikons of all races," it added. "The organisation will at all times remain apolitical and no affiliated radio station should make use of it as a political propaganda platform," the statement said. Mr Day organises Radio Natie at Stellenbosch University, and the newly-elected vice-president, Mr Bert Kaplan, is from Dome Music Radio at the University of Natal, Durban. [Text] [Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 84 p 14]

RACISM ON BEACHES--CAPE TOWN -The Association of Amusement Committees is "deeply disturbed" at the reappearance of apartheid signs at beaches, the president of the association, Mr David Curry, said in a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday. The endorsement of apartheid on beaches, particularly in the greater Cape Town area, would "once again" give the reform process a bad name. "This sad step will lead to a backlash within our community as the issue of the use of beaches will once again become an emotional one. We want to make an urgent appeal to all local authorities to open beach and inland resorts to all races. These facilities have been developed by public funds. "We appeal very strongly that no person should be prosecuted or brought before the courts for using beach facilities reserved for Whites only. We must stop making our country the polecat of the world by howling to verkrampies who come to have holidays at the Cape. As soon as the holiday season starts the ugly ghost of racism again raises its head. We appeal again that no intimidation should take place and that beach constables be instructed to avoid instructing our people to leave certain beaches," Mr Curry said. [Text] [Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English 13 Dec 84 p 14]

CSO: 3400/356

ANC DENIES SHOOTING POLICE DEPUTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 84 p 5

[Text]

THE African National Congress (ANC) yesterday denied killing a senior police officer in Swaziland.

The deputy chief of the Swaziland security police, Superintendent Petros Shiba, died in a hail of machine gun bullets as he and other policemen left a Christmas party at the police officers' mess in Mbabane on Friday night.

A well-informed police source said investigators knew the identity of one of the killers. He said the man was an ANC refugee in Swaziland who

was known to the police as Sipho or Solly.

He said the man was also wanted in connection with a stabbing incident at a shebeen at Matsapha last weekend.

Deep bitterness arose between the ANC and Swaziland after several ANC guerrillas died in clashes with Swazi security forces last spring.

The ANC denial of involvement in Superintendent Shaba's murder was made at the weekend in Lusaka.

CSO: 3400/356

TOP SWAZILAND POLICEMEN ON ANC HIT LIST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 84 p 12

[Text]

MBABANE. — Senior Swazi policemen have been placed on an African National Congress hit list, Swazi police chief, Mr Majaje Simelani said in Mbabane on Monday night.

Mr Simelani told reporters that the ANC had drew up the "elimination plan" because several of its members who fled to Swaziland from neighbouring Mozambique earlier this year were arrested by Swazi police.

He accused the ANC of being behind the killing on Friday of Swaziland's deputy security chief, Mr Petros Shiba, who was shot by gunmen as he drove out of a police club in Mbabane.

He said Mr Shiba, who was closely involved in the arrests of ANC members, was one of several senior police officers on

the hit list. The leaders of the murder squad was armed and still at large.

Members of the ANC were expelled by Mozambique after Maputo and Pretoria signed a peace treaty last March. They pledged in the pact they would not allow their territories to be used by forces opposed to the other.

Swazi police said on Monday they had arrested two people, a South African man and a woman still to be identified, in connection with Mr Shiba's murder.

Relations between the ANC and Swaziland, which also has a peace accord with South Africa, cooled after the arrests of the ANC terrorists. Talks to reconcile them — hosted by Zambia's president Kenneth Kaunda — failed earlier this year.

CSO: 3400/356

CITES REAGAN STATEMENT ON APARTHEID POLICY

MB231051 Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Apartheid Under Fire"]

[Text] Apartheid is now on trial. At home opponents of legalised racism are growing stronger while abroad the move to isolate the racist Pretoria regime is receiving ever-increasing support.

Even President Reagan, long regarded by Pretoria as a great friend, did a surprising volte-face last week when he roundly condemned apartheid. We hope the American Government will soon join the international ranks of those who want to see apartheid smashed immediately.

Anti-apartheid campaigns recently launched by black Americans now have support from the entire gamut of American society.

From here we can only hope that the anti-apartheid campaign will grow from strength to strength and that American bank loans to and American investments in South Africa will stop immediately. We also hope Mr Reagan will support at least these peaceful methods to bring about the downfall of the abominable apartheid edifice.

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